IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,983.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
21st June	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
24th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA....	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA.....	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA....	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA....	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOREA.....	11000
1st Nov.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA....	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA....	7000	MEDINA.....	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

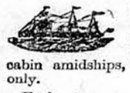
For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	
Umona..	5500	21st	June, 1913
Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.			
Umtali..	3500	16th	July, 1913
Fares Rs. 350 to Rs 380.			

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	14th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kasara ....1195 Thurs. 19th June. 9 a.m. direct.
Linga ....2185 Friday 20th June ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Wednesday the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
18th June, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

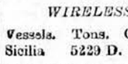
Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 475 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 325	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chanda No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London,

Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

WHY IS A RING?

A *circle* is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

There is an old custom in the Isle of Man, writes Mr. Cyril Davenport in his book on Jewellery published by Methuen and Co., according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope and a ring. With the sword, she might cut off his head; with the rope, she might hang him; or with the ring, she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted

In composition of colour, figure and "multitude in unity" we have an unparalleled collection to choose from of the most

BEAUTIFUL RINGS

SPARKLING WITH LUSTRE

of excellent workmanship and distinctive design which cannot but command notice in these days when considerable critical attention is accorded to the highest forms of art productions.

The ENGAGEMENT RING is undoubtedly the most interesting of all objects of present day jewellery, because of the universal and sympathetic interest which attaches to it, and by reason also of its being really a product of civilisation and refinement.

The diamonds used in the rings we offer for sale are cut on Scientific principles by which they gain much lustre, and the beautifully polished surfaces and depth and richness of colour of the varieties of coloured gems used will help to stimulate the highest artistic appreciation of our

RINGS OF BEAUTY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£	8,000,000
SURPLUS	£	1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400.000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES will NOT be received after June 20th, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON and Co.,
Managing Agent

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

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The first part was great, but now the interest is more intense and the incidents are more thrilling even than before—this week you see the

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1913

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A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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COMMENCING salary Rs. 100. RISING to Rs. 170 per mensem without food. Applicants required to sign three years' agreement and must hold certificates from the Indian Government of having passed the examination qualifying them to take charge of ENGINES and BOILERS.
None but smart intelligent men, well up in their work and capable of doing repairs to their machinery need apply
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WANTED A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A MAHOMADAN preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.
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WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

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FOR SALE.—The LEASEHOLD PROPERTY and BUILDINGS, OUTHOUSES, SHEDS, etc., lately used as an Ice Factory, situated at Calicut Street off Frere Road, near New Docks. Very suitable for Offices, Godown and Storeyard. For further particulars apply to
MANAGER,
Boyd's Ice Factory,
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BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed in bags, wheat, rapeseed, jawaree, gram, harda, linseed, tilly and mohaflower in bags, bundles of bagging, empty casks, iron safe, boxes of thriad, hardware, machinery and crackers, box of wine, bundles of jogree and dates, bags of sweeping grain, lot of condemned sheets, etc., etc.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE OFFERS.

3 ice ammonia, compression machines, 6-6 and 10 tons each, complete, consisting of 3 compound condensing engines, 3 boilers, 14 ice tanks 5 tons each ice 9" thick, 3 refrigerators, condensors and pumps etc., etc. Offers invited for the whole or separately.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1913.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD., DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.
3

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MAGIC RING through which you can see and enquire every thing and get suitable replies, works wonder. Price Rs. 2-8 each.—NOVELTY CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Havraise, 3,549 tons, Captain E Saludo, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ville-de-Bordeaux, 2,904 tons, Captain M Guilott, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J Hannah arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 4th June with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfe's, 3,535 tons, Captain A Wickmann will sail to-day for Rangoon, etc with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A & W Handcock, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban 30th May via Delagoa Bay Baira, Zanzibar and Mombassa with a cargo of coal and general 1 cabin and 131 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3,313 tons, Captain G Nicolich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 23rd May via Karachi with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 16th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Sutlej ..Comdr Healey ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge..Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JUNE 17.

Avlemoor ... ..2382 Koapid ..Bankura ...1905 Whytehead ..M M and Co
Bahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...tes Li
Benare .....1952 Jones..... .....T M & Co
Carthusian ... ...2576 Davies...T M & Co
City of Agra... 3093 Buck...K Nixon and Co
City of London ...6693 Welsh ...K N and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Dimmoor.....2290 Williamson.....W and A G and Co
Farara .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ..F F Campbell and Co
Hindoo .....3156 Groves J Finlay and Co
Isami.....1604 Hughes..... .....T M & Co
Kt Temptar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry ....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Taiybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Norfolk.....Bachley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Pundua ..2126 Handcock .....M M & Co
Risaldar .....3031 Jones ....T M and Co
Romera.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Sutherland ...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2384 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Sunadar.....3987 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Sangola ..... . 3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Silesia ... 3318 Nicolich .....A L S N Co
Portloe ...1989 Roberts.....G & A G & Co
Vellore ...2168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Wildenfels ..2792 Spillmann ...W A & A & Co
Yeddo .....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Data.	Agents.
A Chakrata	3467	Smith	Antwerp	20-6	M M and Co
B Trecarrell	2479	Lower	Port Said	20-6	Ralli Brothers
C&R Havraise	3549	Saliido	Dunkirk	18-6	M Maritimes Co
D&E Delta	4780	Martin	Aden	21-6	P & O Co
F Clan Leslie	2499	Henderson	Taticorin	23-6	J F and Co
G Kanzler	1865	Schopp	Durban	21-6	A S Co
H Bahmani	1872	Mc Intyre	Jeddah	19-6	J M & Co
K Koronna	2267	Parkis	Dunkirk	21-6	W & A G and Co
M Radcliffe	3675	Mathews			T M & Co
N Ilwen	2615	Jenkins			J F and Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	3004		Guilloh		J M & Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston			J F & Co
Q Bankura	1905	Whytehead	Basreh	19-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umona	2328	Rivers	L'pool	21-6 W & A G & Co
3	Muttra	2935	Corey		M M and Co
4	Cairnross	2516	Hyslop		T M & Co
5	Markomannia	2840	Fapps	Hamburg	20-6 W & A G & Co
6	Rotenfels	3590	Goose		W & A G & Co
7	Wachtfels	3627	Heipers	Karachi	22-6 W & A G & Co
8	Royal Prince	3515	Coull		20-6 K N & Co
9	China	4161	Tocque		P & O Co
10 & 11	Nordmark	2173	Lisiniz	Kar chi	18-6 W and A G and Co
12 & 13	India		Talcot	London	28-6 P & O Co
14	Linga	951	Butler	Karachi	20-6 M M & Co
15	Urlana	3383	Pratt		M M and Co
16	Zamoni	2472	Driver		20-6 T M & Co

H W P D

Capri.....Portunato .....R Line
Khosron.....Hannah .....T M and Co
Ponani .....552 Valliji .....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati.....443 Ebrahim.....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Kasara ..... 505 Morrison .....Basreh ...19-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa.....950 Penny.....M M and Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Pundua ...	Handcock...	Durban, May 30
17	Silesia	Nicolich ...	Trieste, May 23
	Khosron	Hannah	Jeddah, June 4
	Capri	Portunato .	Kobe, &c .

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels	Commanders.	From
17	Olympia	Kinnaird...	Liverpool
	C Mc intyre.	East.....	Antwerp
	Lancefield ..	Meikle.....	Baltimore

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Havraise, Saludo for Dunkirk etc.
" Ville-de-Bordeaux, Guillot for-
" Wildenfels, Weihmann for Rangoon etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bahrein, for Persian Gulf.
" Urlana, for Calcutta.
" Pundua, for Durban.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Elysia," arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 15th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Berbera," arrived in London from Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Nevasa," arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 17.

FOR LONDON.

India s—16,420 lbs bristles, Nizamuddin and Co ; 3,960 cwts mussoor, 4,740 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 2,040 cwts cotton seed, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clarissa Radcliffe s—10,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Cairuross s—2,040 cwts cotton seed, H Maganlal ; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Hindoo s—1,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK,

Ville de Bordeaux s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus.

Koranna s—2,955 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 228 bales cotton,; Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—55 bales cotton, Solomon Bros ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,360 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 cwts mustard seed, P Assoo ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Wachtfels s—55 bales cotton waste, C Ranchord ; 1,250 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Wachtfels s—686 bales cotton, 2,890 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Markomannia s—1,010 cwts groundnut cakes, K Jivandas and Co ; 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rotenfels s—170 bales cotton, 5,199 cwts teelseed, 4,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,512 cwts oil cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill ; 900 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

Royal Prince s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cottonfly, S Raichand; 55 bales cotton waste, 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 165 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co ; 252 cwts crushed myrabolams, K Bros ; 122 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 105 cwts gum S Khetsey and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—200 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 900 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—2,502 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—100 balas cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Benacre s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—349 bales cottou, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R Behramji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, D D Currani and Co ; 1,302 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha, 900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 900 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co ; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 261 bales cotton, G Balabhdas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Benacre s—6 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

China s—20 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 20 chests opium, H Rampartab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

Steamer City of London, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—14 casks tiles, 15 casks 498 kegs 40 bag, 30 drums, soda, 2 kegs boric acid, 1 case aniline, 53 cases bleaching powder, 487 crates glass bottles, 49 cases glass sheets, 7 cases lampware, 512 bundles buckets, 27 cases locks, 22 cases 15 casks nails, 12 cases beer, 45 cases 330 hogsheds ale, 966 cases whisky, 175 cases spirits, 25 hogsheads stout, 46 cases wine, 88 drums oil, 10 cases mineral oil, 20 barrels lubricating oil, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 5 cases paraffin, 6 cases oil cloth, 20 drums turpentine, 53 kegs white and red lead, 65 kegs 220 drums, 1 cask paint, 186 bales 5 cases paper, 121 casks 100 gunlets, pitch and tar, 13 cases biscuits, 131 cases confectionary, 154 cases 341 boxes soap, 42 cases toilet soap, 251 bales cotton canvas, 307 cases 299 bales cotton yarn, 1,336 cases 886 bales cotton goods, 19 bales 106 cases cotton dyed goods, 30 cases cotton printed goods 198 cases 2 bales cotton bleached goods, 326 bales cotton grey goods, 2 cases linnen goods, 4 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case silk goods, 17 cases 13 bales cotton and woolen goods, 8 bales 8 cases 2 trusses woolen goods, 57 cases cigarettes, 4 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Sangola from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co—5 cases medicines, 15 bales senna, 3,861 bags rice, 25 drums methylated spirit, 8 bundles coper and brass plates, 31 casks castor oil, 397 bags betel nuts, 8 bags 6 bundles 1 case cardamons 10 bags pepper, 100 bags sugar, 5 9 chests 190 half chests 2 cases 3 bags tea 2,277 bales cotton, 24 bales cotton waste 664 bales guny bags, 419 bales gunny cloth, 166 bales jute twine, 7 bales jute canvas, 2 bundles wood planks.

Steamer Pundua from Durbar, Agents M M and Co.—84 bags potatoes, 5 cases gum copal, 2 cases khins horns, 2 cases 5 pieces ivory, 1 case colours, 175 cases ghee, 1,551 tons coal, 44 bags 2 cases cowries, 24 bundles clothes, 6 bags pepper.

Steamer Silesia from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co.—2 cases lamps, 50 cases bone glue, 1,250 bags sugar, 55 bales cotton, 2 cases cotton goods, 10,933 pieces saurn dealwood.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WAGSTAFF—At Arcadia, Simla, on the 11th June, the wife of Capt. C. M. Wagstaff, Royal Engineers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p. m.
Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5 p. m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Follow in old age what you have neglected in youth.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Delta" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Grand March.....Pomp and Circumstances .....Elgar
Overture .....Rosamunde .....Schubert
Melodies (from)...Princess Caprice ...Leo Fall
Valse .....Oh! Oh! Delphine..Caryll
Serenade.....Love in Arcady ...H. Wood
Melodies (from)...A Waltz Dream ...Strauss
Hungarian Dance .....Brahms

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Association will be held today at 6-15 p.m. at Whiteaway Building when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria M A. will open a discussion on "Varesiah" (The Holy Ball)

CHILDREN'S DAY.—The Bombay East Indian Association will treat 400 children attending the schools under its auspices in Salsette and Bassein. Mr. Thomas Baptista J. P. is the President and Mr. J. L. Britto, the Secretary of the Association.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles await claimants at the Head Police Office:—dogs, umbrellas, wooden boxes, brass utensils, walking stick, clothing, purses, hand-bags, keys, spectacles, books, cash and notes, labour-cart plates, soldier's great coat and lead pipes.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION.—A meeting of members of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held on Friday at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Elphinstone High School to offer greetings to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, on His Excellency's birthday, and thanksgiving for His Excellency's miraculous escape from the Delhi bomb outrage.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual report of this institution shows that it has 1,492 members and subscribers, showing an increase of 15, of these 701 were Parsis, 684 Hindus, 103 Christians, 30 Mahomedans and four Jews. The average daily attendance of readers was 200, and 12,370 works on different subjects were issued. Of these 4,104, were works of fiction ; 1,752, Gujarati literature ; 966, English literature ; 643, Biography ; 640, history ; and 437, Marathi literaturer 6,600 newspapers were issued and 9,260 periodicals were circulated. New books of the value of Rs. 2,019 were purchased.

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The management of the Royal Opera house wish to draw attention to the cinematograph films, which they have commenced showing this week. The principal feature is a reproduction of "Cymbeline" and is the first of a series of historical films, which they will be exhibiting regularly. This particular play touches upon the time of the "Roman Conquest" of Britain, and during the development of the story there are a number of dramatic incidents, which render the film of an interesting character.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It will perfectly harmless, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir James Meston will proceed to England for a brief period in the autumn to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.

Apparently an experiment in fowl-breeding is seriously to be made in Ceylon. Dr. Sturgess, the Government Veterinary Surgeon in the island, who has recently returned from Home brought out with him six fowls, while Mr. E. Franchion has got out two coops of four fowls and Mr. M. J. Cray three fowls.

Of all the provinces in India Assam is, perhaps, the only province which never need fear a total famine. Even general scarcity due to drought is unknown in the province though unfavourable distribution of the rainfall may result in short harvests. The immunity from faminine is ascribed to the physical characteristics of Assam.

—The Federated Malay States' medical department has recently received 10,000 packets of quinine which have been specially made up at Home for distribution among the people in the Federated Malay States. Each packet contains ten glass phials and each phial 20 tabloids. Round each phial is wrapped a paper printed in several languages giving full directions for use in such clear and simple terms that they can be understood by everybody.

In reply to the urgent representation which went up to the Government of India on behalf of certain merchants of Shikarpur in Sind, begging the Government to press strongly for due recognition of the claims of the merchants in connection with their alleged trade losses in Southern Persia, due to the lawlessness and insecurity there prevalent, the Government of India have stated that the representation in question has been forwarded to His Majesty's Government in England, and that for the present no further action on the part of the Government of India is possible.

Sir Archdale Earle, Chief Commissioner of Assam, is making an extended tour through his charge in July and August next. He will leave Shillong on the 3rd proximo, and, having stayed at Golaghat and Sibsagar, will reach Dum-Duma on the 15th, Dibrugarh on the 17th, Mangaldai on the 23rd, and Be-engimukh on the 28th. He will reach Gauhati on 1st August and return to Shillong on 6th August. The only persons who will accompany him are Lady Earle, the Hon. Major W. M. Kennedy, Offg. Chief Secretary, and the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

The crew of the "Billiton," of the Nederland Steam Navigation Company, at Ewmahaven (in Padang), were on May 15th forbidden by the port doctor to land. Four Chinese stokers disregarded the order and were detained by the police. They were ordered to return on board and they went with much reluctance. Shortly afterwards 17 Chinese appeared on the scene, armed with revolvers and other weapons. They opened fire on the police at once and a passer-by, a Mr. Van Manne, was wounded in the leg. The police returned the fire, mortally wounding one of the Chinese stokers. This induced the rest to return to the ship. Here they were disarmed by Capt. Zeilinger. They were sent to the prison in Padang.

In connection with the census returns for Burma it has been pointed out that the percentage of male literate Burmans in jail in comparison with the total jail population is considerably higher than the proportion of literate free Burmans to the total male free population. The numbers are 646 literates per thousand of the male convicts and 534 per thousand of the free population. The inference would almost to be that literacy in Burma has special dangers for the men. The elevation may perhaps be as one writer has suggested, that in Burma at the present day a high degree, of literacy only in the cities where also the greatest tendency to crime is found. Among the women of Burma illiteracy is more widespread that one would imagine from their general brightness and intelligence, and it is a curious coincidence that the proportion of women convicts is extremely low, amounting to only 3 1-2 per cent of the total.

The gloomy records of the Calcutta Morgue are dealt with by Major St. John Moses in an article contributed to the "Indian Medical Gazette" for June. As in former years they show, amongst deaths by poison a remarkable preponderance of cases in which opium was employed. In no fewer than 31 poison cases out of 55 last year, opium was the cause of death. This is not an exceptional record, for in 1911 the opium cases numbered 40 out of 73 and in 1910 they accounted for 47 deaths by poison out of 83. Nearly half the suicides that take place in Calcutta are committed with opium. Major St. John Moses has repeatedly urged the need of increasing the stringency of restrictions on the sale of opium and of poisons generally. How many poisonous substances are there, as he asks which are sold in the "pashari's" shop and in the bazar without restriction or licence ?

A visitor to Penang who was strolling along the Esplanade near the Fort some days ago made an interesting "find" in the shape of a small thin copper coin in an excellent state of preservation, bearing on the obverse side, in relief, the letters "O.V.C." and the date 1792. On the reverse side is a shield, surmounted by a crown, bearing what appear to be two lions. The letters "O. V. C." are the same as those that figure on the old gun at the Esplanade. A Dutch Gentleman who saw the coin, says the "Penang Gazette," declared that, to the best of his knowledge, it was not a coin of Holland, but more probably of Portuguese origin. Subsequently, a correspondent wrote that it was a coin of the Dutch East India Company, described under No. 14 by Dr. Hanitsch in his paper on "Coins from Malacca" appearing in No. 39 (June 1903) of the Journal of the Straits Asiatic Society. He had similar coins of the year 1790 and others dated as early as 1744, corresponding to Nos. 2 and 11 in Dr. Hanitsch's list.

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa, the well-known race-horse owner of Ceylon who, a little time ago lost his promising English horse, Bunthe-Baker, who bolted from the Nuwara Eliya training track and came to grief, has suffered another loss to his stable by the death of Princess San, who was imported a few years ago and from whom much was expected. The mare had a successful career but was latterly taking a rest in Nuwara Eliya. She had been entered for the last May Meet in Colombo, but on the day of entry met with a slight accident and had to be scratched. On that occasion the mare when being quietly taken round the Nuwara Eliya course suddenly took fright at a cow and jumping over the furse fell heavily, but fortunately sustained little injury. She had been progressing very promisingly since then, but while being ridden on a quiet road a few days ago she repeatedly showed signs of nervousness and bolted again. That night, though apparently there was nothing wrong, she refused food and within a few hours died The opinion is that the animal must have ruptured an internal blood-vessel.

Yesterday we reported a case at the Bombay Small Cause Court in which a European was sued by his servant for wages. The master stated that he defended the case against his inclination because he considered it his duty of Europeans to resist imposition by their servants. Apropos of this, we quote the following by a correspondent to the "Statesman."—If sufferers would keep a stiff upper lip and fight a case or two I think the rogues amongst the Naukarlog would mend their ways. My old cook went sick (really sick) and was replaced by a budli, who worked recently during April. On May 30th he gave notice and I pointed out to him that being a monthly servant he must give me a month's notice, or at any rate reasonable time to replace him. On the evening of May 31st he took money and my orders for the next day, June 1st, as usual. On my return from a ride on Sunday morning, June 1st, my khansama reported "No cook, no bazaar," and we get no food until 2 P.M., by which time I had found another cook. The next thing I heard of the missing gentleman was a Small Cause Court summons for pay, etc., withheld, for which he had never even applied. I appeared and the judge dismissed the case, commenting on the mis-behaviour of the plaintiff. I don't fancy the man will try the same game on again in a hurry for he has lost a month's pay, pleader's fees, etc., and if others will adopt the same course and pull these individuals up whenever they can, I am quite certain both the courts and police will do all they legally can to abate the nuisance.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wednes ...	18	m 11 30	28 8
		11 5 a	25 9
Thurs ...	19	m 0 11 a	28 10
		11 49 a	25 8
Fri	20	m 0 49 a	28 9
Sat	21	m 0 30	25 6
		1 25 a	28 5
Sun	22	m 1 9	25 3
		1 59 a	27 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	18	m 4 20	15 3
		5 23 a	19 9
Thurs ...	19	m 5 2	15 4
		6 12 a	19 6
Fri ...	20	m 5 42	15 7
		6 53 a	19 4
Sat	21	m 6 20	16 1
		7 32 a	19 3
Sun	22	m 6 56	16 8
		8 11 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Wednesday)	do 6h 1m.	do 7h. 17m
19 (Thursday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
20 (Friday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
21 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
22 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. p.m. : New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36-2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 3h. 7-3m. a. m.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammersh, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notifies correspondence with Chio, Teneclos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Privich, Gnailane, Gevtiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchako, Vizes (Koopruln), Bunchitron, Fotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne is errupted Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-4-13).

Telegrams for Islands Matelin, Trassos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbro, Ikre, Psera may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon, interrupted (11-6-13).

BROKE OUT ON LEGS AND ARMS

Ailment Started with Feet and Wrists. In Blebs Like Small Swellings. Would Itch Something Awful. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

38, Brook St., Halifax, Eng.—"My ailment started with my feet and wrists first; then it gradually broke out up my legs and arms and I also had it on the pit of my stomach. It broke out in blebs like small swellings about as big as a six-pence and they used to itch something awful, more so at night time. Now and again lumps the size of a shilling would rise on my shoulders and body and legs and itch terribly, then go away again. I suffered eighteen months. Seeing the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I tried them and I found that the first tablet of Cuticura Soap relieved me, so in all I had three tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which cured me." (Signed) F. Glover, May 23, 1912

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 16. BOMBAY, June 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	84 2-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 5-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22		01
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		1-1]
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4		1-8
do, 7 day Market Loans -	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 1-316d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Firm on China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 15,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·75+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·52	6·50	6·40
+05	+05	+04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29	6·22	6·18
+06	+06	+06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·17	6·17	6·18	6·19
+06	+06	+06	+06

New York 11 a.m., July 12·10, Oct. 11·47.
New York official Noon call July 12·13 Oct. 11·51.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·31, Oct. 11·56.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3,100
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	15,000
Spot Cotton	12·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 12·17+15
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·60+23
Advanced on Commission house buying and on bullish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2+1-16
Futures month of July ...	12·46+22
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·71+33
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4unchgd
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Month— ...	June-July.
	London—Value.

Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,55,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Bailetto Russo ... Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	44 1 1-2—1 1-2d.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
	London—Sellers.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 unchgd.	
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-11-6 unchgd. June-July—Hull—Nearest—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 11-16—1-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-2+1-4d. June-July—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Brazier ...	£ 80
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 15-16
Standard Copper G M B ...	£65 7-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Chaltonian," "Oceana".

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand.
Sheep skins steady and unchanged.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags) ...	13 4 1-2+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—	Sellers.

Tone—Rather more doing at firmer prices.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	Neglected.
Months of Shipments ..	
German Beet-root 50 p.c ...	9 7 1-4+1 1-4d
Months of Shipments	...Aug.—Sellers.
9 9 3-4+1 3-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	

Tone—Opened firm. Closed steady.

BEAB & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9+3-4d.

Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady and slightly dearer.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [June 17TH 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th & 15th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.... ...	79	90,288
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	88	107,167

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 8 lakhs up and the Bank rate is reduced to-day by 1 per cent and now stands at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3,29 2-2d. T. T. and 1s. 315 1-6d. on Demand. Three month bills can be placed at 1s. 4,3 1-6d. There has been little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	... July
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 3-4
Shanghai "	... 199
Japan "	...119 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96, 1 1-6 for the first settlement and advanced 1-16 early in the day, remaining steady to the close at the advance. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96	3	0
Settlement	... " 96	2	0
2nd "	... " 96	0	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1 1-6 higher both for ready and forward at 27 5 1-6 and 27 5-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 59 1-4. The local market opened at 69 3 4 ex-duty for the first settlement and closes 1 1-6 easier as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24	0	9
Australian Gold	... " 24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69 11	0
1st Settlement	... "	69 11	0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 14	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	79 1	0
1st Settlement March	... "	79 1	0
2nd Settlement	... "	79 4	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND CO.:—"New Orleans" Times Democrat" states that the acreage will be increased about 3 per cent.; condition of crop is fairly favourable. Complaints of poor stands in many sections. As a whole crop is very spotted. Liverpool market affected favourably by American buying new crop months in small market. New York market very steady; shorts covering."

A. STERN AND CO.:—"Market affected favourably by New Orleans and New York buying freely."

GRUNING AND CO.:—"New Orleans" Democrat "says total acreage increased 3 per cent. Report is considered bullish."

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—Think there is more desire to buy than there has been for some time past. English stocks being very low, spinners are eager buyers of prompt deliveries. Crop reports are conflicting but on the whole are more unfavourable than favourable."

PRIVATE :—"New York and New Orleans operators are buying freely in this market (Liverpool.)."

There was a sharp advance in the American markets yesterday, New York futures being 15 and 23 points higher, and New Orleans futures 22 and 30 points higher. The advance was due to bullish crop reports as indicated in the above telegrams. The local market opened firmer with rates quoted Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 higher all round. There is still little doing for forward delivery the rise of the last two days having checked business. There is a moderate enquiry for ready cotton and prices are steadier.

The market closes steady as under. New Crop is Rs. 1 higher than the opening rates. Mills have been the best buyers of ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 299	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 248-9	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	300-1	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	260-1	do
do. Bengal ...	246-7	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	279	do
Good M G Coompta ...	284	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	280	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	274	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	289	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7	9	0 B.T.
September	... " 8	6	3 R.T.
May 1914	... " 8	13	8 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7	11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8	10	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	" 8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	" 50	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	" 64	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 61	8	0

POPPYSEED —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	8	0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 51	0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quiet :—

June—September	... Rs. 8	4	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	5	0 R.T
White Delhi Sept.	" 5	9	6 R.T
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	10	9 R.T

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,705
Bank of India	...	68
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	522 1-2
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3,200
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,397 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	230
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Treacher and Co	...	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 590

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	5,142	bales.
Wheat	... ...	45,722	cwts.
Linseed	... ...	14,204	"
Rapeseed	... ...	3,464	"
Gingellyseed	... ...	1,146	"
Poppyseed	... ...	988	"
Groundnuts...	... ...	1,221	"
Castorseed	... ...	3,318	"
Rice	... ...	5,614	"
Myrabollams...	... ...	nil	
Cottonseed	... ...	4,813	"
Mowraseed	... ...	2,562	"
Gram	... ...	3 456	"
Joowar	... ...	2,585	"
Maize	... ...	47	"
Barley	... ...	74	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 do
Exports to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·35
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·17+15
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·30+23
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Firm

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on bullish private crop reports and commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 12·46+22
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·71+32
Future closing tone.— ... Firm

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Firm.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	15,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	.....
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·30
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·75+2

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

June-July ...	...	...	6·52+5
July-Aug ...	...	...	6·50+5
Aug.-Sept ...	...	...	6·40+4
Sept.-Oct ...	...	...	6·29+6
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	...	6·22
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	...	6 18
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	...	6·17
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	...	6·17
Feb.-Mch. ...	...	...	6 18

MANCHESTER, June 16.

Manchester Piece Goods Market— Firm with no particular activity—Business very little doing in Shirting Dhooties and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, June 16.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn. 43 9 Done "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ... 45 9 "
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—Little doing
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...June— £ 24 2-6
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 120000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk... 63 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 47 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 51 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ... £8-11-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....

LONDON, June 16.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi June-July—London...	38	Sellers. "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London...	37 9	"
Do. Club No. 2. June-July—London...	38	"
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—		Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Steady
Do. South Australian ... May—	37 9	Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July—	35 9	"
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...		Steady
Do. Red Graded American per central (U'pool) ...	July 7 5 7-8	
Do. Afloat to U. K.		

Karachi Barley ...June-July— London... 24 3 Sellers

LONDON, June 16.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ... Aug. 9 7 Sellers "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec 9 8 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Firm
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 3 3-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E, A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6 3-4 "
E, A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 16.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 9 June...
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 0 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi June .. 12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 16 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi .....
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, June 16.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	65	17	6
" Best English Selected.		72	5	0
" Braziers ...	...	80	0	0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter ...	...	20	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	212	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6	15-16d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B l p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11	0	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	...	5	13	9
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	...	6	3	9
Basic Steel Hoops C. I F Calcutta ...	...	7	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...		6	7	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp ...		5	17	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...		5	0	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...		2	15	9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...		2	19	0
Pig Iron Gartaherrie ...		3	18	9
Lead Pig English ...		20	7	6
Tone of Steel Market ...		Steady		
Silver, Spot ...		27	5-16	
" 2 months hence ...		27	5-8	
Tone of Market—		Quiet with little doing		

LONDON, June 16.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 5-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	Very little doing
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 87 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	3 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LIVERPVOL, June 16.

Monthly Cotton Statistics for May.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Price-Goods—		yards.
Bleached and White	...	18,600,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	74,000,000
Dyed and Colored...	...	6,000,000
Printed	...	5,700,000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	...	260,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	240,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-Goods—		yards.
Bleached and White	...	3,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	1,300,000
Dyed and Colored...	...	1,300,000
Printed	...	1,500,000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	...	560,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	.....

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-Goods—		yards.
Bleached and White	...	6,700,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	8,100,000
Dyed and Colored...	...	2,200,000
Printed	...	3,500,000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	...	610,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	590,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-Goods—		yards.
Bleached and White	...	19,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	14,200,000
Dyed and Colored...	...	7,300,000
Printed	...	15,100,000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	...	300,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	600,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-Goods—		yards.
Bleached and White	...	11,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	1,700,000
Dyed and Colored	...	2,900,000
Printed	...	5,900,000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	...	40,000
Unbleached and Grey	...	50,000

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Firm
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·52	6·57
July-Aug....	6·50	6·55
Aug.-Sept...	6·40	6·45
Sept.-Oct....	6·29	6·34
Oct.-Nov....	6·22	6·27
Nov.-Dec....	6·18	6·23
Dec.-Jan....	6·17	6·22
Jan.-Feb....	6·17	6·22
Feb.-Mar....	6·18	6·23

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl125	dl.1.25	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2140
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1467½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118½
Cutrimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	522½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	159
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	520
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	380
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hiderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1330
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	..
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1500
Manockji Petit ..	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	163½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	780
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1397½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	132½
Swan...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile	500	500	20	1455
Vishnu Cotton O do P	500	500	Nil	460
	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar ...	500	500	40	557½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Osmi ...	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Voltart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S GREATEST MOMENT.

"The greatest moment in my life," saip Mr. Forbes-Robertson to an "Express" representative was, I think, when I played Hamlet for the first time. It was at the Lyceum Theatre on September 11, 1897.

"I had played it as a lad in the drawing-room at home with my sister 'doubling' the parts of Ophelia and one of the gravediggers, and it had been for many years the one ambition of my life.

"I felt very diffident about playing it, however until Irving asked me why I did not do so. When I protested that I considered my aspiration egotistic he replied : 'No ambition which is worthy and noble is egotistic so long as one is sincere in it. Go ahead ! Play it !'

"Not long afterwards, taking my courage in both hands, I did. The next morning I was greeted by Irving with : 'You've done it, my bo

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

150 lbs. OF BUTTER PER DAY.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM BY THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Th Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a suit in which the Indian Hotels Company made a claim from Patel Ravendas Murgabhoy for a sum due as damages for failure to supply butter to the Taj Mahal Hotel as agreed.

Mr. Bhabha, barrister, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the summons was served on the defendant on April 24th, but he had not put in an appearance. The defendant was a "gowli," and entered into a contract to supply butter. At his desire notices were served to previous contractors to cease supplying butter to the hotel from February 15th, 1913. But the defendant failed to provide the butter as agreed on that date, and a fresh agreement had to be entered into with the other contractors at higher rates The suit was for the loss suffered by the plaintiffs for eighteen months under the terms of the agreement.

From the statement of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, an assistant in the office of Mr. R. J. Tata, secretary to the plaintiffs' company, it appeared that early in the year he was put on special duty for contracting the supply of the Taj Mahal Hotel. The hotel had a daily consumption of 120 to 150lbs. of butter, and he negotiated with the defendant for the supply of butter at 9 as. per lb. He was taken to the assistant-secretary of the company, and it was verbally agreed upon that the defendant was to supply the butter and that the formal agreement should be signed a couple of days after the old contractors were given notice. As the defendant failed to supply the butter it had to be purchased at 11 as. per pound.

The damages were calculated at 1½ as. per lb. for eighteen months, the period of the agreement, at the rate of 30,558 lbs.—the quantity consumed in 1912—per annum.

His Lordship, in making the order, observed that the contract made on Feb. 6th was in a nebulous form, although the defendant had asked them to give notice to other contractors not to supply butter to the hotel after Feb. 15th. It could not be said that the contract was completed before it was in writing and signed by the parties. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suits. No order was passed as to costs.

BABUL TREES IN DISPUTE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Desaibhai Manorbhai sued Lallu, alias Bhudhala Garbad and two others to recover Rs. 38, as damages on account of two babul trees cut by the defendants, and Rs. 12 as damages in lieu of profits.

The Subordinate Judge of Umreth passed a decree for the plaintiff, who alleged that the land where the trees stood belonged to him, though it was in the possession of the first defendant, as the plaintiff's permanent tenant on service tenure, and that the second defendant suppressed the fact of the tenancy and the first defendant fraudulently sold the land to the second, who was a native of Umreth, that in consequence of that sale the permanent tenancy right of the first defendant ceased in accordance with the Narwadari tenure and the Transfer of Property Act, that the second defendant, being a purchaser cognisant of the fact that the plaintiff was the owner of the plaint land and the first defendant was merely a permanent tenant, acquired no title by his sale. The plaintiff applied to the Collector of Kana to decide in his favour and possession was restored to him of the land. The second defendant's appeal against the Collector's decision to the Commissioner was rejected. The first defendant applied to the Collector, and suppressed the material facts and applied for the possession of the land. The application was heard *exparte* and decided in the first defendant's favour. The plaintiff applied to the Collector for an order declaring the tenancy to have terminated, and this was rejected. He appealed to the Commissioner who also rejected his petition. In consequence of the first defendant setting up a right of ownership and having failed to deliver up possession of the land and trees, a suit was filed.

The joint judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Sub Judge and dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

Against that an application was made before the High Court by the plaintiff. The matter was disposed of yesterday by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday disposed of the following among other short causes.—

SUIT ON MORTGAGE.

N. Fatehalli sued Ashram Chhaganla for Rs. 4,557 on a mortgage deed which the latter executed in Bombay. The amount was due from the defendant as a result of a business transaction.

Mr Wadia appeared for the plaintiff and prayed for the decree.

His Lordship decreed as prayed for and directed that if the amount be not paid within six months from that date the property at Elichpura, mentioned in the mortgage deed would be sold.

CLAIM FOR RS. 2,000.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of Magnalal Karandas, who claimed Rs 2,000 and interest, from Abubaker Sulleman. Mr. Mulla, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the amount claimed was borrowed by the defendant, who had made an equitable mortgage by depositing the title deeds of certain property belonging to him at Elphinstone Road with him. His Lordship further directed that in case of failure to satisfy the plaintiff with the amount of decree within six months, the property mentioned be sold towards making up the debt.

CALICUT MERCHANTS SUED.

Ahmedali S. Kaderbhai and others were sued for Rs. 1,528-10-0, being arrears of interest due on a mortgage deed, by Pestonji Narelwala.

Mr V. F. Taraporewala, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defendants were trading at Calicut and they borrowed Rs. 40,000 on condition that the interest at six per cent. would be paid every month. They had not paid for the last five months. The interest on the amount sued was calculated at compound interest.

His Lordship granted a decree for Rs 1,528 10-0 with simple interest from the date of the suit.

A DEAL IN TIMBER.

Mia Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chhotani sued Dhondiba Panduji for the recovery of balance of money due from the defendant for supplying timber.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that his client sold thirty beams of timber to the defendant, who was a building contractor. Delivery of the timber was not taken and it was still in the custody of the plaintiffs. The court was asked to declare a charge in favour of the plaintiff to sell the timber and make good the proceeds towards the defendant's dues.

According to the evidence, it was stated that the plaintiff and the defendant had dealings from time to time and the defendant paid money for the purchases he made. The price of the timber now lying in the yard was Rs. 5,628-12-0, including compound interest, at 9 per cent. That was the sum sued for.

His Lordship made a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount due to him with simple interest at 9 per cent.

COSTS OF REFRESHMENT.

CASE SETTLED.

Mr. Wadia appeared on behalf of Charles Cornaglia in his suit against Krishna Rao Gopal Sackwar, and stated to his Lordship, Justice Mr. Macleod, that the claim was for money due for refreshment supplied. The parties had come to an understanding by which the defendant had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 with interest on it, and the plaintiff was not to execute the proceedings until the expiry of a month.

The court allowed the settlement.

POLICE COURTS.

VOLUNTEER'S LIBEL CASE.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER FINED Rs. 600.

Judgment was delivered yesterday, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the libel case brought by Colour Sergeant Martin, of the B. C. Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, against Mr. C. H. Rodgers, Editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, the printer and publisher. The libel was alleged to have been contained in an article entitled "De Profundis" which appeared in the issue of the "Railway Times" for March 8th, and in a paragraph in a subsequent issue which defied the complainant to take action against the paper in respect of the article of March 8.

Mr. Vicaji, F. Vicaji, pleader appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kenneth Kemp barrister, appeared for the first accused, and Mr Kolasker, barrister, for the second accused.

After quoting the paragraphs complained of the Magistrate said:—

In considering the case for the prosecution and the defence, I am of opinion that Mr. Kemp's contention that the complainant has not been quite frank and straightforward in giving his evidence is correct. At one time the complainant denied that volunteer Williamson informed him that he had come from Colour-Sergeant Knight or had seen him, but the fact was subsequently elicited that complainant was informed that Mr. Knight could secure 6 men for the carrying party only. I also believe the story for the defence that the complainant asked the questions about the gharry hire, enquiring who was going to pay it.

COMPLAINANT AND THE COST.

Mr. Mulroney deposes to a subsequent conversation with the accused at Bori Bunder in which the complainant expressed his disinclination to make arrangements for funerals, saying that at the last volunteer funeral, the volunteers left the victorias at his door for him to pay, that he had no money at the time, that a European Police-inspector was brought to his house, that he went to Parel but failed to obtain the gharry hire from the Sergeant-Major and that he had eventually to go to the Adjutant. The evidence of this witness shows, I think, the reasons which actuated the complainant in questioning Mr. Williamson as to who was going to pay.

On the question whether the complainant knew that Colour-Sergeant Smith was at Igatpuri, reliance is placed on the shooting programme, and evidence has been produced to show that Volunteer Williamson, after leaving the complainant, telephoned to the Adjutant's office, ascertained that the Sergeant-Major and Colour-Segeant Smith were away at Igatpuri, reported the fact to Colour-Sergeant Knight, and under his directions, returned and mentioned the fact to the complainant in the presence of Mr Game.

With reference to the programme, the complainant states that on ascertaining what his own duties were he did not trouble to ascertain what duties were imposed on the other Sergeant-Instructors, and in this connection it is to be mentioned that Colour Sergeant Knight himself was unaware of the absence of the Sergeant-Major, for his telegram was addressed to the latter.

DISCREPANCIES IN EVIDENCE.

Glaring discrepancies exist in the evidence relating to the use of the telephone at the Fire Brigade-Station. At the request of Mr. Vicaji in a late stage of the case, witnesses were called from the Fire Brigade Station to produce their record of telephonic messages sent from that Station on the day in question.

According to the record, only one message was sent, viz. at 4-4. Bombay time, and that was to Mr. Knight. The defence called Mr. Thomson, the fireman, to rebut this evidence; and Mr. Thomson not only stated that the entry produced was inaccurate and deposed to facts inconsistent with the evidence of Mikhan Sardarkhan and Govind Bhikhaji, but his evidence also contradicted the evidence of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game, for he denied having seen Mr. Williamson at the telephone after the first interview. He denied that Mr. Game asked him for permission to use the telephone as alleged by the latter, and stated that a dark gentleman, not Mr. Game, accompanied Mr. Williamson.

Mr Knight has deposed to the fact that he telephoned to Mr. Game to order Mr Binks, the undertaker, to supply a first class funeral instead of a second-class funeral, and in this connection the evidence of Mr. Thomson, that the parties were put into telephonic communication with Mr Bink's son, indicates, perhaps, that the gentleman referred to by Mr. Thomson as being with Williamson was Mr. Game, and that Mr. Thomson was mistaken in the matter of identity. But if this were the fact it would follow that the enquiries from the Adjutant's office as to the whereabouts of the Sergeant-Major and Colour-Sergeant Smith were made after the first interview with the complainant.

NOT THE COMPLAINANT'S DUTY.

In view of the complainant's emphatic entry, supported by the wording of the message which he wrote, and taking into consideration the fact that it is impossible to reconcile the evidence of the witness for the defence. Thomson, who did not appear to be hostile, with that of the other witnesses for the defence, I think it would be unsafe to hold that the defence has established beyond reasonable doubt that complainant knew that Colour-Sergeant Smith was at Igatpuri, when he forwarded the message to Mrs. Smith.

The complainant, on the other hand, has, in my opinion, established by oral evidence and by documentary evidence that it was not part of his duty to turn out volunteers for a funeral. It is in evidence that he received no orders whatever in the matter from any officer superior in rank to himself until the following day, namely, after the funeral was over: and on the 24th he was at home with a sick wife who has since died.

It must have lowered him very considerably in the eyes of his friends, acquaintances and all who read the articles in question to hear his conduct described as disgraceful, unsoldierly, and nonchalant: and I think there can be little doubt that an ordinary reader would consider that the expressions "this unholy affair." "this diabolocal affair," had reference to complainant's conduct, the more so since the opinion was expressed indirectly after the last phrase that Sergeant-Instructor Martin would be brought to book.

There can be no doubt, I think, that Mr. Kemp's contention is correct, that the question whether a volunteer should have a military funeral is a question of public interest. The accused has failed, in my opinion, to establish due care and caution in publishing the articles. The complainant himself, as a matter of course, forwarded the telegram to Colour-Sergeant Smith, with a view to his making arrangements for the funeral. The accused would hardly be expected to know, and I do not think that he could with reasonable diligence have ascertained the fact that it was a Sergeant-Instructor's duty *inter alia* to instruct the volunteers on parade, but that he was not responsible for turning them out for a parade. I am of opinion, however, that accused could with reasonable diligence and on making reasonable enquiries have ascertained the fact that no such telegram was received by the complainant at 4-45 p. m. as alleged. What makes the imputation so serious is that the complainant is held out as shirking a plain duty and refusing to act in the face of direct orders from a superior officer. I am of opinion that the first accused was told, and believed, that the complainant knew of the absence of Sergeant Smith, because it had appeared in orders, but a belief in the information given to the first accused did not, in my opinion justify the use of the "phrases "diabolical" and "unholy" in the article.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am of opinion that accused have failed to bring themselves within the exceptions. I convict both the accused.

At this stage Mr. Kemp asked that his client might be given an appealable sentence. Mr. Kolasker also made a similar application on behalf of the second accused.

His Worship then fined the first accused Rs. 250 on each of the two charges. The second accused was fined Rs. 50 on each of the charges.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of case in which six firemen and a call-boy named Bahadin Khudabux, Sarafarkhan Jasrwokhan, Syed Hossein, Ismail Mahomed, Mahomed Dadumia, Gosai Deva and Mogral Mahad, were prosecuted by Inspector Rutonji R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. The charge against them was that they were members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was by means of criminal force to compel other firemen to join in the railway strike, and with rioting between 5 a.m. and 12 noon on the 1st instant.

His Worship, in the course of his judgment, said that from the evidence of Kaikhushro Curseiji and R. Menezes, the Court was satisfied that when those persons and Nadirshah went to the Elphinstone-road station they left their engines for fear of being molested by the strikers and tried to take shelter on a G. I. P. Railway engine, when they were followed by some of the strikers. The seventh accused caught Menezes by the leg as the latter was getting on the engine and endeavoured to pull him down, but Menezes made a kick at him and succeeded in climbing the engine. The sixth accused then got on the engine from the other side and attempted to strike Menezes, first with a stick and then with a shovel, but was prevented from doing so by Nadirshah. The sixth accused aided by the first and seventh thereafter pulled Menezes off the engine and the second accused struck him with an umbrella on his back. The defence of the first, second, third, sixth and seventh accused was that they were not present and knew nothing about what took place at the Elphinstone-road station on the day in question, and the third, sixth, and seventh accused had called no witnesses. The first and second accused had called evidence to prove an "alibi," but his Worship could not regard it as independent and reliable and he was satisfied on the evidence that the fourth and fifth accused attended the meeting of strikers that morning. They were seen by driver Rustomji Bapuji among the firemen on the Elphinstone-road station platform and hence they could not have been far from where the engine was pulled up. Next to the engine was the brakevan, and the brakeman Narayan had identified them as among those who took part in smashing the windows and glasses and disconnecting the vacuum brake, and there could therefore be no doubt that those accused were on the platform for a purpose common with the other strikers, namely, by criminal force and show of criminal force to compel firemen who had not joined the strike to desist from working and thus to disbeate traffic, as by that mean they hoped to force the hands of those in authority to yield to their demands.

His Worship further said it was clear that in the prosecution of the two common objects the train was stopped, hurts were caused to the firemen, Ameerkhan and Menezes and a certain amount of mischief was done to the brakevan. His Worship convicted all the accused of rioting. To his mind the first three and the sixth accused took a more prominent part and his Worship sentenced them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The fourth, the fifth and the seventh accused were sentenced to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

PICK-POCKET COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

An old offender, named Thukaram Ranu, was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Durve of the G. I. P. Railway Police, with the theft of a purse containing Rs 9.0, belonging to one Vishnu Thukaram Lunke.

The complainant, Vishnu Thukaram, was crossing the overbridge of platform No. 1 of the Victoria Terminus, when the accused came in the opposite direction, hustled against him and took the purse from his waist-pocket. A ticket collector stationed at the bridge saw this done and arrested the accused with the help of another ticket collector.

The accused said he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing.

The accused had seven previous convictions. The Magistrate, therefore, committed the accused to the Sessions.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

PLANS WHICH WERE ALTERED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

The Coroner's enquiry into the death of Bala Sadoo, a labourer, who was killed by the collapse on Sunday of a bath-room in a four-storeyed building under construction, in Portuguese-road, Dadar, was resumed yesterday at the Morgue.

A workman, Moola Pika, who was injured by the collapse, said that at 11 a.m., one of the bricklayers asked him for a plank There was a plank partly fixed in the wall, and witness, with the assistance of Pika tried to remove it. To loosen the plank from the wall the witness struck it with a crow-bar. His companion was standing with one foot on a bamboo of the scaffolding and with the other on the wall. As the plank which was supporting the arch was removed, the arch itself came down, and Pika and the witness were buried underneath the debris. The arch was constructed some fifteen days ago. The mistry did not tell the witness to remove the plank.

Mr. Ramchandra Hari Bhatmadeker, a licenced surveyor, who was supervising the work, stated that he, with the Municipal Inspector, was on the building on Sunday. About half-an hour after they left the witness heard the noise as of collapse and hastened to the spot. He found that portions of the south and east walls of the bath-room had fallen to the first floor. The body of Pika was rescued from under the debris. At first he thought the walls came down owing to some shock. He afterwards learnt that the labourers were removing the planks from the centering masonry. He did not order the removal of the centering. The materials, which were supplied by the owner of the building were examined by the Municipal authorities and also by himself and the authorities raised no objections. Some alterations in the plan which the proprietor required were made about a month ago, and three privies provided for on the ground floor were reduced to two. The witness altered the original foundations of the bath-room according to the altered plan. This was not communicated to the Municipal authorities. The alterations did not interfere with the strength of the building. The labourers were at fault in removing the plank before the right time and in using force to it.

The enquiry was adjourned.

DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES DUPED.

Syed Mahomed Syed Mustafa, a dealer in precious stones, arrived in Bombay from Surat on Saturday night and went to the Mussafarkhana at Carnac Road. He found the rooms of the Mussafarkhana locked and therefore sat on the verandah with his trunk and other luggage near him. Subsequently an Arab came up and offered to accommodate him in his house. The Arab brought a coolie, who took the dealer's luggage, and they started for the Arab's house. On the way the Arab and the coolie walked hurriedly, and outdistancing Seyd Muhamad disappeared from sight. The trunk contained precious stones and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,669.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust, held last evening, amongst other matters the Trustees considered the letter from Major General Gorringe suggesting an amendment of the Act so that any officer deputed by him might attend the Board Meeting in his absence. It was resolved to intimate to Major-General Gorringe that the Board was unable to move in the matter and it was one for the Government to deal with.

PUTUMAYO ARREST.

A MAN OF WHOM "NOTHING GOOD CAN BE SAID."

Armando Normand, one of the first party sent by the Arana firm to "open up trade relations" with the Indians in the Putumayo in 1904, and the man of whom Sir Roger Casement says "nothing good can be said," has been arrested in Bolivia and handed over to the Peruvian authorities.

Normand is of Bolivian parentage. The atrocities alleged against Normand are of the most terrible nature. One of the most heroic yet tragic figures in the Putumayo story is the Andoka chief, Kodihinka. James Lane, a Barbados negro, described how this chief had been flogged for failing to bring in sufficient rubber. Lane "was quite certain it was last month (Sept. 1910) that this flogging of Kodihinka to death took place.... His flesh got rotten in the cepo (torks) before he died, with his family alongside him. No medicine was given to him, only they washed him with salt and water after the flogging."

Westerman Levine, another Barbadian, who at first refused to give evidence against Normand ultimately made a full confession to Sir Roger Casement. His attention was called to certain established incidents, and then "he also remembered the occurrence narrated by Caporo of an Indian woman who was cut to pieces by Normand himself because she refused to live with one of his employees as he directed her to do. He (Levine) was a witness to the woman being set fire to with Peruvian flag soaked in kerosine wrapped round her, and of her then being shot."

The Peruvian Government has had ample opportunity of arresting Normand on several occasions, but failed to do so because it is said that he can make serious disclosures against highly-placed persons in Iquitos.

Prince Sigvijaysinhji of Limbdi State, who studies in Eton College, England, was presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the 16th inst. when Their Majesties visited the College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HYDERABAD-PAIGAH AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—With view to the betterment of the Paigahs, H. H. the Nizam created less than two years ago the office of Controller-General, the up keep of which entails monthly an establishment cost of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 annually and which means a drain on the income of each Paigah of Rs 1,00,000 yearly.

The object in placing the administration of the Paigah in the hands of a Controller-General was clearly, by the terms of His Highness' "Firman," intended to free the Paigahs from semi-insolvency or from individual indebtedness brought about by extravagance and short-sightedness.

If one cares to scrutinize what has been done up to now, his task would be easy. He will at once see bad retrenchment has been effected and bad for the so-called reorganizations, and new schemes go to clear away the debts. Shelving employés who were in receipt of permanent and life-long stipends, doing away with some for the benefit of outsiders, and reducing the pay of others for one reason or other, all put together count for little on the score of financial improvement though when the time comes for reckoning, the effort might justify the expenditure for the existence of the new office while a contemptible surplus might be shown to stave off adverse criticism.

But is there no other way of producing more substantial results than the mere deprivation of the means of support of people who never even dreamed that a terrible fate awaited them when they reach the borders of eternity.

The Paigahs are not absolutely insolvent though their credit may not be high. If their chieftains could be induced to exercise care and commonsense, they would be able to manage their affairs better than being subject to a dictatorship, which at best is humiliating and perhaps heart-rending from the simple fact that their heritages are held by sanads granted centuries ago to their forefathers and cannot be cancelled. By his Sovereign prerogative however, the Nizam could check abuses arising from personal extravagance and waste and insist on good government being maintained by his Paigah nobles.

There is however another process of improving the Paigahs than the not altogether unquestionable one of expelling Peter to make room for Paul. With the outlay of a little capital, works of irrigation could be opened out and agriculture encouraged. The Military and Police could be amalgamated to insure efficient policing and supervision of the districts. The Revenue and Public Works departments could be thoroughly overhauled and placed on a sounder basis. The judiciary could be strengthened and the Account Branches divorced from their antiquated routine and system, while the appointment of a European at the head of each department should be a *sine qua non*. If the Paigah revenue or income could thus be sensibly increased, without allowing people to shed bitter tears, the liabilities would soon be wiped away and the employés will have reason to go on bended knees and call the Government blessed.—Yours, &c.

R.

HARDINGE CELEBRATION.

CHILDRENS' ENTERTAINMENT ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

A large number of teachers of the local girls' and boys' schools met at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, last evening at the invitation of the Children's Entertainment Committee.

Mr. T. A. Savage who presided said that the meeting was convened to explain the details of the work to be carried out by each school on the 20th instant, in connection with H. E. Lord Hardinge's birthday celebration which takes place in Bombay.

Mr. Devdhar, Mr. Purshotum Thakurdas, and the Chairman then addressed the meeting in Marathi, Gujarati and English respectively. They told the teachers that on the day of the children's entertainment they were to collect the children in their respective schools about mid-day. Songs composed specially for the occasion in Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu will be sung by the children.

The teachers would deliver a short speech explaining to them the reason for the celebration and impressing upon them how the whole country despised and hated the person who had committed the dastardly attempt upon the life of their Viceroy. Sweets will be distributed to the children after this.

MESSAGE TO SICK CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The following is a text of H. E. Lady Hardinge's message to the suffering children:—My dear children, I wish to send you a message of affection and sympathy and to wish you every happiness on the Viceroy's birthday. I feel for you very much, indeed, in all the sufferings you are called upon to bear and hope that the little gift which I am sending to you may bring you pleasure. Many of you to whom my gift comes are orphans and I who am a mother feel specially for you who are motherless or fatherless. There are also those who are in great poverty and affliction and I would wish to send to each one of you a message of comfort on this day of general rejoicing, Lady Hardinge of Penshurst.

DEATH OF MRS. L. RANADE.

A WELL-KNOWN HINDU LADY REFORMER.

Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade, wife of Dr. S. G. Ranade, died yesterday morning at Dr. Ranade's residence, in Girgaum, Bombay.

Mrs. Ranade held advanced views, and participated in all the public movements which had for their object the welfare of women in general. She had travelled through Europe with her husband. Being gifted as a speaker she was invariably called upon to address all public functions held by Indian Ladies. She made a memorable speech in the Town Hall last year when she appealed to the audience to contribute their mite towards the General Famine Fund.

She leaves behind her a large number of friends and admirers, especially among Bombay ladies.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 18th June, 1913.

TRANS-HIMALAYA.

FOUR years ago, within a few weeks, Dr. Sven Hedin's two volumes on his discoveries and adventures in Tibet were published, and when issuing these, he promised a third which should record his recollections of Japan, Korea and Manchuria. He further proposed to conclude his work with an account of his journey home through Siberia. But, says he, in a preface to the third volume which has now been published, "as soon as I began to look through my diaries and see what I had written about the source of the Indus, the high lands of Western Tibet and the Sutlej valley, I perceived that the third volume would be as bulky as the other two, and that no space could be spared for the extreme east, if the material were to be dealt with as fully as it deserved." So Japan, Korea and Manchuria were left out of the record and Dr. Hedin did well to omit accounts of countries visited annually by any number of tourists and to continue his impressions of regions "never before trodden by the foot of a white man," or where, at any rate, he had not a single rival. In the new volume Dr. Hedin gives a succinct historical review of all the journeys of exploration which have touched the margin of the central chains of Trans-Himalaya, and shows how immense is the area of this mountain system, entirely unknown before his journey. Three other chapters treat of the sacred lake of Manasarowar and the source of the great Indian rivers and in them he proves that no European, nor even an Asiatic of note before himself, ever penetrated to the true sources of the Indus and Sutlej and that the position of the source of the Brahmaputra had never been determined though it might be guessed whereabouts the head stream gushed forth from the foot of the glaciers. So now we have a complete narrative of all Dr. Sven Hedin's travels which are of interest to India.

Describing the source of the Sutlej Dr. Hedin says it is not long before the river leaves its infancy behind. In the expansion of the valley great volumes of water roll down. The affluent Chukta falls through a gap in the erosion terrace and divides into five delta arms with thick greyish-brown foaming water above the gravelly ground. The fifth arm of the river which rises in the Trans-Himalaya was fifty-eight yards broad and discharged 530 cubic feet per second. It is about fifty times as large as the source stream of the Sutlej, but the latter flows all the year round, whilst the Chukta swells after the rain failing altogether in the cold of winter. The Sutlej Valley where the Goyak joins it has a westerly direction and may be a mile and a quarter wide, but if only the level valley floor be estimated, the breadth is one to two hundred yards. Lower down the river enters a corridor-like trench between precipitous cliffs which it is impossible to pass through. Proceeding along a difficult path, Dr. Hedin visited the monastery of Tirtapuri, which stands on a terraced slope and is surrounded by a guard of chhorteus. The prior, a Kanpo Lama, refused to see him, but sixteen out of the twenty-one monks in the cloister were present and had no objection to take him round. Here he fell in with pilgrims for Manasarowar, one of whom, pious man, desired to exchange a pot of holy water, from the Ganga lake, for his horse—a bargain which was never completed. Dr. Hedin animadverts on the solitary existence of the monks among the weird shrines he visited, but, says he, their days slip by peacefully and without anxiety in the service of the eternal gods. To hold services, clean lamps, perform incantation dances in costumes and masks during the festivals of the temple, and have the care of souls among the nomads of the neighbourhood, all this is far more comfortable than to wander about with caravans, tend sheep and yaks, or break up salt in Chang-tang.

Of course the explorer might have put his record into much smaller space had he stripped his notes of their mere diary entries, the fact that it rained and his baggage got wet and such details of trivial incident which must occur to the average tripper. But it is eminently readable matter, though it may be skipped by the reader who is short of time. Some of his descriptions however are well worth reading and the traditions he relates are remarkably interesting. Giving us his impressions of Manasarowar he says there is no finer ring on earth than that which bears the names of Manasarowar, Kailas and Gurla Mandatta; it is a turquoise set between two diamonds. The grand impressive silence which reigns around the inaccessible mountains and the inexhaustible wealth of crystal clear water which makes the lake the mother of the holy rivers, the toilsome rocky paths that lead thence over the heights of the Himalayas, everything has aided in rendering from ancient times this wonderful country one of the most holy pilgrimage resorts of the Hindus. Whoever, we are told, is of a pure and enlightened mind and bathes in waves of Manasarower, attains thereby to a knowledge of the truth concealed from other mortals. "Still, at the present day, the stranger stands on the lake shore, meditating deeply as he watched the troops of pilgrims wading into water sacred to the gods and seeking truth there and a solution of the problem of life." Wonderfully inaccurate, according to Dr. Hedin, have been the accounts of former travellers to the sacred lake and most if not all of them have gained wrong impressions as to the connection of the great rivers with it but he finds it hopeless to try and reduce the confusion to order. Nevertheless he attempts it and gives us perhaps more information which may be relied upon than any former explorer. And certainly he makes it clear now to the most casual reader that in many cases his predecessors were guilty of great and manifold errors.

BOMBAY FOOT-PATHS. WE are glad to see that there has been some sort of discussion of the traffic question by the Bombay Corporation, inconclusive and contradictory as it was. It was over a reference to a foot-path on Kennedy Bridge, and thence drifted into an argument whether in this country it is of any use to provide foot-paths at all. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who seems to hold some peculiar views on the subject, argues that the reason why people do not use foot-paths in Bombay, is that no adequate space for foot-passengers is provided. He says the paths are narrow and are so much occupied by "circular iron cages" put up for the protection of trees, that people cannot very well be expected to use them. There may be a certain amount of truth in this, but it is very difficult to agree with Sir Pherozeshah's statement that it is the rich people why persist in walking in the roadways and not the poor. It is puzzling to know where anyone could have got this notion. We have not seen many rich Indians in Bombay, who walk at all, and certainly the majority of the people who wander aimlessly across thoroughfares, causing annoyance to motor-drivers and horse-drivers alike, can not, by any means, be described as wealthy. After all, the truth probably is that all Indians, when walking, have a constitutional objection greater or less, to walking on any kind of foot-path. That appeared to be the view of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who suggested that a line of policemen across the bridge would be necessary to force people to use the path, on which the discussion started. However in case Sir Pherozeshah's first view may have something in it, perhaps some little inquiry or experiment might be made. It is true that in all places in Bombay, where there is considerable traffic, the foot-paths are not entirely satisfactory, and at the same time it would be a great boon if on such thoroughfares as Queen's Road and Chowpatty, people could be persuaded to keep out of the carriage-way. Therefore would it not be possible in some of our new roads to provide great wide foot-paths, clear of obstruction, such as even Sir Pherozeshah could not complain of? Then we could see whether people would use them, and if they would, their provision might be extended This we make as a mere suggestion; we have no great hopes.

THE PALITANA DISASTER. IT is not yet certain how many people have perished by the disastrous flood at Palitana, and while it appears that as usual early accounts of the death roll were exaggerated, it is evident that it is one of the most severe calamities, which has visited any part of this Presidency during recent years. It is the most painful occurrence which Western India has seen since the fire, which consumed a village in the Poona district and destroyed many people, who had assembled at an entertainment. Death by flood is more merciful than that by fire, but even the disaster in the Nortern Deccan did not produce greater instances of fortitude or more pitiful tales of suffering than have the records of the last few days at Palitana. One can picture few more heart-rending scenes than that of those Jain widows, who, having climbed as high in their house as they could go, waited quietly in prayer till the water mounted far enough to drown them. One warms at the thought of that schoolmaster's pluck, who carried boy after boy and lodged them all in a tree until, the water rising as high as his face, he could wade no longer. Then he climbed to the tree too, and shivering in his wet clothes like the boys, comforted them and heartened them till day-break. Such incidents as these prove to us the courage and force of character, which the Indian peoples frequently possess to a remarkable degree on occasions of stress and danger. Beyond those who have suffered death, however, are many more who have suffered loss of homes and property and at present are faced by destitution. For these we are glad to see that relief measures have been undertaken, for Major Strong appears to have acted with the most commendable promptitude and energy. Funds have been opened in Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar, and these should appeal not only to the wealthy Jain community, which is most concerned, but to the generosity of Indians of all creeds. There is unhappily a further danger of epidemic in consequence of the unburied bodies lying between the debris. This has been aggravated by a difficulty in obtaining labour, but numbers of men have now been brought in from the neighbouring villages, and it is to be hoped that they will get to work in time to enable the Administrator to take effective measures.

AUSTRALIA AND COTTON. THE Commonwealth has just received another little reminder that its "all white" policy is a mistake. The Federal Government has learnt through the evidence of the Empire Trades Commission that they can grow cotton on vast tracts of country, so they promptly communicated with the British Cotton-growing Association with a view to obtaining the services and advice of an expert. What the official reply was we have not yet been informed, but the acting Chairman of the Association in a statement made after the receipt of the Commonwealth's communication, recalled the fact that at the commencement of the Association's work, Australia, like other British colonies, was considered as a possible source of supply The Association found, however, that the limited supply of native labour and the prohibitions on labour importation hardly made it worth while to take Australia seriously into consideration Australia, he added, is a very thinly populated continent, and if cotton growing is to be seriously entered upon, Queensland will be the portion of the country ultimately set apart for such purpose. The present policy of the British Cotton-growing Association is to centre all efforts on tracts of the British Empire where prospects are big and results come quickly. So considering the sparsity of the population and its resolve not to import cheap Asiatic labour under any conditions, big profits and quick results cannot be expected. It is probable therefore that if Australia is to undertake cotton-growing she will have to do so at her own expense. The soil may be good but the conditions, under which she can make experiments, will render growing so expensive that the product will have no chance in competition with Indian, Egyptian, or Japanese.

JEWS IN THE BALKANS. THE Jews in the Balkans are not at all at ease while contemplating the ultimate re-arrangement of the States. Under Turkish rule they were treated as well as in any European country. They feel it likely, they have told their co-religionists in England, that certain cities belonging to Bulgaria will be transferred to Roumania, and they are anxious that the Powers should see that they are assured the same freedom and rights of citizenship as they had under Bulgaria and further that the Roumanians shall fulfil the promises of the Berlin Treaty. English Jews in aid of their co-religionists have, therefore, petitioned the Foreign Secretary and, in their representation they urge that in any partition of territory the rights which the Jews had in Turkey should be enjoyed by them in the countries to which they were transferred. This precaution they consider unnecessary so far as Bulgaria and Servia are concerned. Servia has loyally carried out her obligations under the Berlin Treaty and in Bulgaria the status of the Jews is so fully recognised that the Jewish community as such is entitled to send a representative to Parliament. The great fear is about Roumania which has refused to recognise obligations towards the Jews. Sir Edward Grey has returned sympathetic replies to representations made to him, and in doing so admits his own feeling that Roumania has so far failed to observe the treaty of Berlin in the matter of the treatment of the Jews.

SIR GUY WILSON. THOUGH Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, now and again has cracked a feeble joke in the solemn assembly presided over by the Viceroy, he can have really little sense of humour. Otherwise he would not have accepted a farewell dinner such as that given him on Monday night; nor would he have delivered himself of the absurd utterances which he is credited with even in the course of a post-prandial oration. For a man of five years' service—still practically a "griffin"—to say that he can scarcely believe that the India he leaves is the same he found when he came out is simply ludicrous. The unchanging East has changed very little during Sir Guy's stay with us, and, if to him it seems otherwise, it is merely that his first impressions are just becoming obliterated and he is beginning to acquire a sense of proportion and to see things in their true light. As a matter of fact, officials ought not to accept entertainments of the kind whether they are going for good or not. And if they obtain special dispensation or not their speeches ought to be kept carefully private. A Member of Council, who has had charge of the national accounts, even for five long weary years, is not the person to dilate on Indian politics. He merely appears grotesque when he tries. A knowledge of high politics is not necessary in an accountant or head cashier and if he had claimed to have done his work in exceptionally favour able circumstances—and left it at that—he would have been much more entitled to a patient hearing.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the proposals of the Government of India, for building a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur have been sent to the Secretary of State for India.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The ordinary citizen, whom it is the fashion to refer to as the man in the street, contemplates with mixed feelings the pitiable fiasco of the project to celebrate the birthday of the Viceroy by a great and splendid fete to school-children in Calcutta. The final preliminary meeting of a large and influential organising committee was held last evening at the Calcutta University Institute, and the honorary secretaries had to admit that the public susbscriptions fell lamentably short of their expectations, and that unless double the amount they had in hand were guaranteed it would not be possible to entertain 15,000 school-children even to buns and jellabies. It is well to state at once the amount collected so far—Rs. 3,000! To this total the Corporation contributed Rs.750, the Turf Club, Rs. 250, H.E the Governor, Rs. 100, and the Anglo-Indian Empire League Rs. 100. The remaining Rs. 1,800 was got in by dribs and drabs from Indian Civil Servants, members of the Legislative Council, and subordinate officials. The commercial firms, which usually give so liberally to public charities and entertainments are conspicuously absent from the list of subscribers. The Indian aristocracy have also turned a deaf ear to the frantic appeals of Dr. Debaprasad Sarvadhikari, who took upon himself to be the god in the car. Are we to attribute this miscarriage of homage to the personal unpopularity of Lord Hardinge in Calcutta or to gross mismanagement? I am inclined to think that a little of both contributed to a result which does not show the premier city of India in an amiable light. Dr. Sarvadhikari is an estimable citizen; he represented the Calcutta University with aplomb at the recent conference in London; and it is generally admitted that he is rather a credit to the Bengalee aristocracy of intellect. But some people have a notion that he is the very antithesis of Kipling's hero, who did not advertise. This, be it said, is not the objection to him in the commercial community, who really do not know much about him; it is what you hear in Educational circles and in the Bar Library. He was hardly the man therefore, to inspire enthusiasm. Yet it he had not taken the matter up, there would have been no children's entertainment at all in Calcutta. Better that than the present fiasco, says the man-in-the-street; well, yes, from one point of view, but that point is hardly the Bengalee courtier's. The Bengalees owe to Lord Hardinge the repeal of the Partition, and in ordinary gratitude it lay with them to ensure the success of a celebration intended as a thanksgiving for the escape of their benefactor from the hand of an assassin, their responsibility was all the plainer, because the majority of the children to be entertained were Indians. This is certainly how the ordinary European looked at it. But, much as I admire the Bengalee for some admirable qualities of head and heart, I cannot close my eyes to the fact he does not give readily of his substance to any object from which there is not likely to accrue some personal advantage either in this world or in the next. That is why he will provide the means to feed a thousand beggars in order to secure the remission of his sins, but will not give a pice to erect a statue to Lord Ripon, who began his political emancipation. It is a commonplace of our policy that no public enterprise has much of a chance of success unless it is financed by the European commercial community. The fiasco, which it is my misfortune to record, is a striking illustration of the justice of that proposition.

There are many reasons for the non-official apathy to the Hardinge celebration. In the first place it would be a silly affectation to pretend that he is not beloved of the community. In the second place the Englishman resents the idea of keeping up the birthday of the Viceroy with greater eclat than the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. It was only the other day that the latter event was allowed to pass without signal ceremonial that in a short interval of three weeks the minor event should be marked with extraordinary pomp and circumstance does not seem right somehow to English notions of propriety. And, tell it not in Gath, I heard an Indian titled gentleman express the very same sentiment in a public place only yesterday. The incidence of the two birthdays is, no doubt, provocative of invidious comparison, which people, who are not sweet on the Viceroy, will not hesitate to make in order to cover their churlishness. It is a pity that "Children's Day" was not fixed for a later date. The postponement would have avoided two embarrassments; one I have already referred to, and there is another. The mid-summer vacation is over only to-day, the children returning to school on Monday. It is upsetting to have to prepare in the very first week of class for a big junket which will disorganize things for another week at least. That is why the schoolmasters have shown no zeal for the success of Dr. Sarvadhikari's evangel. At the eleventh hour, the Entertainment Committee appointed Father Vander Schueren, the well known Jesuit, to be Joint Honorary Secretary, in the hope that his large popularity among all classes would give a fillip to the subscriptions; but it was too late. The good Father had to depart the very next day to Nagpur to assist at the inauguration of a Catholic Association, and did not return from his mission until yesterday. He was chagrined to find that the more magic of his name had not been potent enough to counteract the dry rot induced by the earlier mismanagement. All he could do in the circumstances was to undertake to save the entertainment of the European schools from disaster. In this he will probably succeed, for the Jesuit Fathers are slow to admit defeat at any time; when the credit of a prominent member of their order is at stake, you may be sure they will make an heroic effort to uphold his great prestige. What of the Indian schools? We can but wait and see. It may happen that the Bengalees will strike out in a new direction in order to establish a new tradition.

It has been raining every day since I last wrote, and so hard that in less than half a month we have had nearly as much rain as we are supposed to get in the whole thirty days. A violent storm in the early hours of yesterday completely spoiled a public holiday to which we had looked forward to give us an outing. The city was again inundated and one's domesticity made utterly ludicrous. Having to stay so much indoors, it has been a relief to vary the monotony of cards and billiards with a study of two documents of considerable interest. They are the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the administration of the Calcutta Corporation during the past triennium, and the second report of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The former has pleased us most, because from it we find that Lord Carmichael feels the limitations of our Municipality in the very same way as the ordinary citizen. He tells the Corporation that it has no business to block considerable portions of the main streets throughout the cold weather, to the great inconvenience of traffic at the busiest time of the year. This practice simply proclaims the inaptitude of the Municipal Executive. One touch of nature makes the whole world kind, Lord Carmichael has gone up tremendously in our estimation for this bit of criticism. It proves that he has a practical mind, which drives him to the conclusion that the ideal of civism is the doing of first things first. For five years and more the methods of the Calcutta Corporation in road-repairing would disgrace a Local Board in Assam. Here is the whole tale: tinkering and experimenting from one end of the year to the other, with no thought of the convenience or safety of the public; no expert supervision of the contractors' coolies, no attempt to control the operations of the private companies, which dug up, at their own sweet will and pleasure, the roads to lay underground cables, and left the graves to be levelled by the feet of wayfarers. The Chief Engineer was working night and day at Tallah to complete the overhead reservoir, which in his eyes was the eighth wonder of the world; on it his reputation depended.

Every other responsibility was therefore of secondary importance. There was a special engineer in charge of the drainage, so that work of the department was looked after; but the roads were nobody's business, and any amateur in the Corporation, who had an axe to grind, could induce the Executive to give some patent a trial. Just before the Royal Visit the roads had got into a parlous condition, and an enormous effort was made to get them into a condition of decency for the pageant of Royalty. As Their Majesties were kept in the vicinity of the maidan as much as possible, they did not carry away with them a hideous memory of ruts, callosities, and slippery slides. Chowringhee was tolerably clean and level, and so was Old Court House Street. The maidan roads were the care of the P. W. D. and they were all right; I tremble to think what would have happened if Their Majesties had been taken for a motor drive through Circular Road. When the Tallah Reservoir was completed and the Chief Engineer had returned from the leave necessitated by the awful strain, he began, not to repair the roads in the way the citizens expected but to experiment on his own to see if he could not beat at their own game the patentees of special processes who were already in the field. All last cold weather, this game of beggar my neighbour went on to the intense disgust of the citizens, and we are now glad to find, to the exasperation of the Governor himself. We hope, but are not sanguine that Lord Carmichael's rebuke will rouse the Chairman of the Corporation to a better sense of his responsibility.

Mr. Maddox is one of the gentlest of Civilians, and a clever one to boot; but he is as weak as water. At the very beginning of his term of office the Chief Engineer with the help of some pals in the Corporation, succeeded in convincing him that it would be the height of folly to seek to control or regulate the Engineer's Department. These experts must be left to work out their own salvation. Mr. Maddox has remained loyal to this bargain to the ruin of his own reputation and the grevious hurt of the city. His awe of the engineering expert has led him into a very ridiculous position, from which he appears to be powerless to extricate himself. A prominent member of the Corporation, and one who does not hide his light under a bushel is the editor of a technical engineering paper. From the very day on which he entered the house, he took charge of all engineering questions, dogmatizing with the confidence of expert knowledge. Mr. Maddox surrendered to him at once, at discretion. The conqueror used his victory ruthlessly. From being the keeper of the Chairman's conscience in engineering matters only, he advanced his authority to every other sphere, until he has become Sir Oracle, much to the anger of the older members whom he openly flouts. Now for the joke of the thing. This Warwick, who obtained his first hold on the Chairman by virtue of his expert engineering knowledge, is not a professional engineer at all. I understand he neither passed any examination in Civil Engineering, nor served an apprenticeship as a mechanical engineer. Before he became a journalist he was a clerk in a London attorney's office, where it appears that he had much to do with patent specifications, etc. He is undoubtedly clever, and he proved it by taking charge of a technical journal, and with nothing more than journalistic flair conducting it with remarkable ability, knowing just where to get the writers with the expert knowledge to supply his own deficiencies. So complete was success that he was asked to become the first President of a local society of mechanical engineers. This, however, does not mitigate the rage of the people, the poor Chairman among them, who surrendered their freedom of criticism to his superior "expert" wisdom. I have dilated on this phase of municipal administration in Calcutta, because it explains nearly all the backwardness of the past five years. Since the late Sir Charles Allen left the Corporation, there has been no strong and confident hand on the Executive tiller, the helmsmen who came after him have all been well meaning, conscientious, and in the highest degree industrious, but none has had his power of keeping in check a rowdy boat's crew like the fifty Commissioners, who compose the Corporation.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust is in very different case from the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Bompas, the Chairman, is the antithesis of Mr. Maddox. He takes very good care that nobody leads him by the nose. His manner is brusque, and he glories in the title of "Rough Diamond" which his admirers in the Civil Service have given him. His work, so far, has been preparation and he has been glad of advice, which he has taken or rejected as it suited him, without explanation or apology. His own ideas are definite, and he

(Continued on page 9.)

THE TSAR'S TELEGRAM.

RESENTED BY SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

BALKAN SITUATION STILL CRITICAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 16.

While the replies of King Ferdinand and King Peter may be construed as an intimation that they acquiesce in the Tsar's arbitration proposal, the actual situation is still regarded with considerable apprehension. The overthrow of the Servian Cabinet implies disapproval of any yielding on the part of Servia. The newspapers in Servia and Greece continue to print violent attacks upon Bulgaria, the Press of which replies with equal acerbity.

The newspapers in Vienna are perturbed by the tone of the Tsar's telegram to the Balkan sovereigns, and have opened a campaign against any assumption by Russia of the supreme leadership of the Balkan States.

LONDON, June 17.

According to the Vienna Press, Austria is offended at the Tsar's telegram to King Ferdinand and King Peter on the June 12th. They maintain that it dictates to the Balkan States and say in this connection that Austria may refuse further to join the Powers in urging the Balkan States to demobilise.

There is a renewed bellicose spirit in Belgrade, where the terms of King Ferdinand's reply to the Tsar are considered to be insulting to the Servians.

LONDON, June 16.

Sir Louis Mallet has been appointed Ambassador in Constantinople.

Sir Louis du Pan Mallet, K.C.M.G. entered the Foreign Office in 1888 and was 3rd Secretary in 1896. He served in Brazil, Rome and Cairo. He was Precis-Writer to the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1902-05; and Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey in 1905-07. He was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1907.

BATTLESHIP ON THE ROCKS

MISADVENTURE AFTER FIRING PRACTICE.

LONDON, June 17.

While returning to Plymouth after firing practice in the Channel, the battleship "Magnificent" struck the rocks between Penlee Point and Cawsand. There was a dense fog at the time.

The "Magnificent" is in no immediate danger, and the vessels accompanying her are standing by. Assistance has been asked for by wireless from Devonport.

LONDON, June 17.

H. M. S. "Magnificent has been refloated. She is practically undamaged.

[The "Magnificent" has a displacement of 14,900 tons, and was laid down at Chatham, on December 18th, 1893. Her length, over all, is 413 ft., breadth 75 ft., and mean draft 27 1-2ft., while her speed is 17 1-2 knots. She is armed with four 12in. guns, twelve 6in, sixteen 3in. guns and torpedo-tubes. Her complement is 757 men.]

CHINESE SEAMEN.

OPPOSITION OF ENGLISH UNION.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, speaking at South Shields, said the Seamen's Union would henceforth oppose every shipowner employing Chinese. This was better than spending money on strikes.

THE MARCONI AFFAIR.

OPPOSITION RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED.

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Cave will move the following official Opposition resolution in the debate on the Marconi Committee's report: "This House regrets the transactions of certain Ministers in American Marconi shares, and the want of frankness displayed by those Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House."

THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 17.

At a banquet at Cardiff in honour of the crew of the "Terra Nova," it was announced that Petty-officers Crean and Lashley would be recommended for the Albert medal.

SPANISH DEFEAT OF MOORS

LONDON, June 17.

The Spaniards at Tetuan defeated the Moors, capturing the heights of Bouselein after a desperate engagement. The Spaniards lost 35 and the Moors 300 killed.

A MODERN KING CANUTE.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin opened the Home Rule campaign at Glasgow.

Mr. Redmond said that Sir Edward Carson was a modern King Canute. He had better give up his attempt to order the tide not to flow.

Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues addressed a demonstration at Norwich,

GERMAN EMPEROR.

BUILDING-UP OF HIS NAVY PRAISED.

WORLD-WIDE JUBILEE CONGRATULATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 16.

The Emperor and Empress have been the recipients of telegrams, from all parts of the civilised world, congratulating them on their Jubilee. The newspapers agree that the Kaiser's greatest achievement has been the building-up of the Navy.

The Kaiser received a British deputation to-day, and assured them that he would continue his efforts to promote Anglo-German friendship.

Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, presented the Government's good wishes and the personal congratulations of King George.

BERLIN, June 16.

The National Jubilee Subscription Fund of £ 190,000 sterling for missions in the German colonies and protectorates was handed to the Emperor to-day. Of this sum £125,000 will go to Protestant missions and £65,000 to Catholic,

It is noteworthy that in the Jubilee Honours List no less than five admirals have been ennobled.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

PARALLEL EFFORT BEING MADE BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 16.

The French Chamber, to-day, concluded a general debate on the Three Years' Service Bill.

M. Barthou, the Premier, denied that the Bill was the outcome of an agreement between the Tsar and the French President last summer, but he pledged his word that their ally was making a parallel effort, so that both armies would be ready for all eventualities.

THE LIBERAL WAR-CHEST.

NO FUNDS IN MEXICAN OIL SHARES.

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that none of the Liberal party's funds had been invested in Mexican oil shares.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS.

CHINA ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, June 17.

China has been admitted to the membership of the International Women's Suffrage Congress which is sitting at Budapest. The announcement to this effect was accompanied by the presentation of a Chinese suffrage banner to the Congress amidst great enthusiasm.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Replying to Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Montagu said that the agreement with the Bank of England regarding the purchase of silver expired on April 1st., and had not been renewed.

Mr. Gwynne asked whether an undertaking would be given to the House that the India Office would not make purchases secretly.

Mr. Montagu replied that he could only convey the remark to Lord Crewe.

OIL SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons, to-day, that the Colonial Office was showing great activity in securing and developing the oil supplies of the Empire. The Admiralty's immediate task, however, was to provide definite quantities of oil within the next few years.

ROYAL VISIT TO ETON.

LONDON, June 16.

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family visited Eton to-day, and were given a great ovation.

Replying to an address, the King intimated that he was sending his son, Prince Henry, to Eton this year.

CONGO RUBBER.

BRUSSELS, June 16.

A reduction in the Congo export duties on rubber was demanded by the Belgian merchants as necessary to make the export of Congo rubber remunerative, in view of the present low prices. The report that the request had been granted was premature, but it is expected that the request will be granted.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 17.

A mass meeting of Hindus at Vancouver yesterday passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to admit their families and declaring that the present situation was a disgrace to India, Canada and the Empire.

POLO CUP RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The receipts from the two international polo matches amount to £40,200 sterling. The American Association's net profit is £35,000.

FREE AGAIN.

MRS. PANKHURST OUT OF PRISON.

LIBERATED FOR THE THIRD TIME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 16.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been released.

The Suffragette leader was only arrested on Saturday. She had been staying at the house of a friend, and on leaving to attend the funeral of Miss Davison, who was killed in an attempt to stop the King's horse in the Derby, Mrs. Pankhurst was immediately arrested. This is the third time she has been released from prison since her conviction at the Old Bailey for inciting to fire at Mr. Lloyd George's golf villa at Walton on the Hill. For that offence she was sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and her diary of starvation and temporary release since then is as follows:—

April 3, 1913.—Sentenced.

April 12.—Released on license after nine days; went to a nursing home.

April 28.—Failed to return to prison in accordance with her licence, and was subsequently allowed to be removed to Woking to recuperate.

May 26—Re-arrested at Woking and recommitted to prison.

May 30.—Released again.

June 13.—Re-arrested on leaving to attend Miss Davison's funeral.

June 16.—Released.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

LUCKNOW, June 16.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Northampton, who passed away suddenly at Acqui, Italy.

[The late Peer was the 5th Marquess of Northampton. He was born in 1851, and married in 1884 the Hon. Mary Florence Baring who died in 1902. He joined the Diplomatic Service, and from 1880 to 1882 was Private Secretary to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Cowper.) He represented the Barnsley Division, Yorkshire West Riding, in Parliament from 1889 to 1897 as a Gladstone Liberal.

Lord Northampton, who was a large land proprietor owning about 23,600 acres, was a descendant of Sir William Compton, who was present at the Battle of Spurs, 1513 and the Field of Cloth of Gold, 1520, and had estates in 20 counties of England. He was a favourite of Henry VIII. His Great-great-grandson became 1st Earl and Lord President of the Marshes of Wales.]

THE GALLIA.

SUPPLIES OF COAL AND PROVISIONS SENT TO HER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 17.

The British India steamer Virawa, under the command of Captain H. F. Owen, which left Bombay on Sunday for Bhavnagar, has on her arrival at the latter port, reported that she had sighted the Gallia about 35 miles away from Bhavnagar.

It is reported that the Gallia is slowly proceeding towards Bhavnagar.

The Steamer Viraca which arrived here yesterday from Rangoon met the Gallia on her way towards Gopnath. She stated that she was short of coal and provision, and last night 100 bags of coal and an ample supply of provisions were sent to the Gallia by one of the State Buncars. She is expected to arrive here safe shortly.

PURJURY BY A HEAD CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

On Monday, Mr Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a Head Constable, Shariff Khan of Bhowanipore Thana, was charged with giving false evidence in a case in which a man was charged with theft before the fifth Presidency Magistrate. The Head Constable gave evidence to show that the accused was an old offender, having previously been convicted. As a result of this evidence, the man was convicted and sentenced to a period of rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner appealed to the High Court, submitting that he was innocent of the charge of theft and that he was convicted on false evidence. At the instance of the High Court, a searching investigation was made, with the result that another man of the same name as the innocent prisoner was convicted. The thumb impression in the two cases differed. It was further ascertained that the appellant was previously convicted, and the High Court quashed the conviction and the Head Constable was ordered to be prosecuted.

The Head constable was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUIT AGAINST MR. B. C. PAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June, 17.

In the Small Cause Court the proprietor of the Lakshmi Printing Press of Sukea Street has brought a suit against Mr. Bepin Chander Pal for recovery of Rs. 416, being the cost of the printing of the "Hindu Review, and other works; and Mr. B.C. Pal has filed a counter suit against the press for damages for Rs. 1,050 for non-delivery of the printed copies of the March issues of the "Hindu Review" of which Mr. Pal is the Editor.

In the Court of the Chief Judge on Monday the proprietor of the Lakshmi Press entered appearance against the counter suit. The defence in Mr. Pal's case against the press is that they were justified in their action, as Mr. Pal is alleged to have failed to pay for the work done by them. The hearing of the case has been fixed for June 20th.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

KATHIAWAR FLOOD DEATH-ROLL.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

FAMILIES BURIED UNDER THEIR HOUSES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, June 17.

The heavy rain in Kathiawar on Wednesday night has also caused considerable damage to life and property in Kundla and Mhowa, and railway and telegraphic communications were stopped.

At Mhowa about 350 houses have been washed away and 50 persons have perish. The total damage is estimated at four lakhs of rupees. Rain fell heavily on the night of the 11th instant. About 11 p. m. Bhad Road was first flooded, and many people died under the weight of the washed away buildings'

The water in the river Satringe at Mhowa and Kundla rose simultaneously about midnight. From a rough estimate it is believed that more than eighteen inches of rain fell at Kundla in four hours. Since midnight the downpour was continuous until daybreak, and this gave an additional rainfall of twenty-four inches. Many persons and cattle were washed away, but it is not possible to say the exact number of lives lost. The damage done to the property is estimated at five lakhs.

All the houses and buildings on the banks have been washed away, and so is the railway line from Dhasa to Kundla.

The Jira Road station has completely collapsed, and it is reported that the station master there, has been killed.

An appeal is made for the relief of the sufferers who have been all rendered helpless.

New Japa, Valimai Japa and Khar Japa were all flooded in succession and to the latter the water ran into the sea. In two hours the floods subsided, but not before 300 houses and over fifty persons were washed away. Thirty dead bodies have been recovered.

Grain and clothes have been distributed by the Bhavnagar Durbar and the Mhowa Mahajan has opened a "shelter" to feed the sufferers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BHAVNAGAR MAHARAJA VISITS FLOODED AREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 17.

There was abnormally heavy downpour of rain in the districts on Wednesday, June 11, and as much as 22 inches was measured at Kundla and 13 at Mhowa and Lilia. Consequently all rivers and streams rose high in flood and ca used considerable damage, Telegraph communication also broke down, but it has since been restored. A few houses collapsed in the Village of Bhensavadi at Lilia though fortunately no loss of life occurred.

At Kundla the damage, is more serious. About 200 houses are reported to have collapsed and in one case the whole family of seven persons was buried under the debris. At Mhowa too about 100 houses have collapsed, and from 30 to 40 men are reported to have perished, Seven ships that were lying in the harbour at Sultanpur (Talaja) are reported to have been carried away; one of them was laden with general cargo. Similarly two country boats have been carried away by the flood.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached Bhavnagur, His Highness the Maharaja deputed the Divan to the scene to take immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers. With a view to looking personally into the condition of affairs and rendering all required help His Highness himself motored to Talaja and Mhowa, and thence proceeded to Kundla. From Kundla he proceeded to Lilia by trolley and part of the way His Highnes walked. Thence the Maharaja intends to return to Bhavnagar by train. This personal solicitude of His Highness for his subjects in distress and this journey undertaken at great amount of inconvenience and trouble at a time when domestic duties called for his presence at the palace has created a great impression upon the subjects.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO STOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PURI, June 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. N. Railway telegraphs that a serious derailment occurred at 6-30 p.m. yesterday in Puri station during shunting operations, considerable damage being done to stock and the line also being damaged. The derailment occurred at the outermost points, in consequence of which a down-passenger train was unable to leave the station and had to be cancelled. The train was unable to enter the station, and could only come as far as the outermost permits. No persons were reported to have been injured.

The line has been cleared and repaired, being open again at 7 a.m. to-day.

THE BARISAL TRIAL.

PETITION FILED FOR TRANSFER OF THE VENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 17.

The hearing of the conspiracy case began this afternoon before Mr. Nelson. Before the proceedings commenced the pleader for the defence filed a petition intimating that they would move the High Court praying for the transfer of the case to Dacca on the grounds that sixteen accused belonged to Barisal, that the defence could not meet the exorbitant demands of the Barisal pleaders, that there was no lodging accommodation here, and that the Barisal jail was unsuitable for the accused.

POONA'S ADVANCE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S OFFICIAL VISIT.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S REFORM SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 17.

The Councillors of the Poona City Municipality, headed by their President, Sardar Nowroji Pudumjee, and the Vice-President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, waited on H. E. Lord Willingdon at the Council Hall to-day for the purpose of tendering him the City's welcome on his first official visit to Poona. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. Gibson, his Private Secretary, and an aide-de-camp, received the Councillors in the main Council Chamber. The text of the Municipal address which was read by Sardar Nowroji Pudumjee was as follows:—

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the President and the members of the Poona City Municipality, crave permission to approach Your Excellency with a sincere, cordial, and most loyal expression of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient city of Poona, which has deservedly earned the position of being the second capital of the Presidency. This city has enjoyed the distinction of being the seat of the Government of Bombay for more than four months, and those are the best months of the year, and, consequently, it has always come in for a greater share of care on the part of the Government for its sanitation and its general well-being. To this care and the consquent generous help and sympathy of the Government is due, to a very great extent, the substantial advance the city has made during the last 50 years, and we venture to hope that during Your Excellency's kind and sympthetic regime, it will continue to make further advancy in many useful directions.

Fortunately the plague seems to have spent up its force, and the city has naturally begun to breathe more freely and easily and to entertain hopes of being able to devote its funds and care to schemes of sanitary and other important reforms.

IMPROVING THE CITY.

The Municipality is fully aware that one of the most pressing needs of the city is the improvement of its roads, and we may be allowed to take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency that the matter is engaging our earnest attention. A cut and dried scheme to improve the roads was formulated by a special sub-committee, appointed for that purpose, and the Municipality has sanctioned this year a sum of Rs. 50,000 for carrying it out. It may be further stated that there is a scheme before the Municipality for opening up a new street through some of the most congested and important localities of the town; and the attention of the Municipality is also engaged in finding ways and means to widen the main trunk road from Lakdipul to the Railway Station with the hope of giving facilities to some enterprising company, who would undertake to introduce a system of electric tramways through the city.

Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor Lord Sydenham, enabled the city to undertake two of the most important reforms which the city sorely needed, viz:—the introduction of a system of drainage and a system of water-supply. Both these reforms may be said to have now made a substantial progress. The liberal educational policy recently enunciated and the liberal grants portioned out to the local Government, and through them to the Municipalities, by the Imperial Government have enabled us to enhance the pay of the teachers and to spend more money on primary education.

PROVISION FOR OPEN SPACES.

We have under consideration three new schemes of reform which Your Excellency will pardon us for placing before you in this address of welcome. The first and the most important of the three is what may be named the Poona City Extension Scheme. Visitations of plague have illustrated the truth contained in the old adage "Out of evil cometh good," and it may fairly be averred that the tendency evinced by some citizens of Poona to build houses beyond the western skirts of the City owes its origin to the depredations of the dire disease. The people have begun to realize the evil of living in congested and insanitary localities, and the Municipality, therefore, wishes to encourage the creation of a new and extensive suburb by acquiring large areas that are lying vacant beyond the western and the northern borders of the city, with the hope of parcelling them out for building purposes. It is also proposed to utilise a portion of this area for the laying out of a public park and for providing the student-world with beautiful playgrounds. The realisation of such an ambitious, but very useful, scheme depends to a very great extent upon the sympathy and the active co-operation of the Government, and we venture to hope that we shall receive both from Your Excellency when the scheme is formally placed before Your Excellency's Government in due course.

The second scheme concerns the proposed Bhambharda bridge. Considering that the bridge, when it comes into existence, will help the realisation of the city Extension Scheme, the Municipality has offered to contribute one lakh of rupees towards the cost of the bridge, and it is hoped that the Government will make provision for the remaining amount in their next budget, so that the bridge will be an accomplished fact at no distant date.

The third scheme which the Municipality hopes to formulate at an early date is a scheme for building about twelve school houses for some of its primary schools. Poona is one of the most important, if not the most important, educational centres in the Presidency. The Municipality has under its control no less than 43 primary schools, but we are sorry to confess that not one of them is located in a house specially built as a schoolhouse. All of them, except three, are located in private houses rented for the purpose. It is earnestly felt that attempts must be made to improve this state of things, and the Municipality hopes soon to lay

(Continued on page 8.)

RAILWAY UNREST.

THREAT OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 17.

Mr. Engleken was the principal speaker at a meeting of the general committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The meeting was not open to the Press, but it is learnt that the advisability of announcing another strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was discussed in view of the non-employment of the locked-out men. Mr. Engleken said that he was in a position to assure the men that they could count upon the sympathy of their fellow-workers on all foreign railways in India and Burma. He was in constant communication with Mr. Rogers and was awaiting final instructions from him to declare another strike on an entire system. The speaker also referred to several cases of assault committed by railway officials on the men on strike which, he said, were now in the hands of the Society's solicitors.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants this morning, it was announced that H. E. the Governor of Madras has expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of the men's representatives in connection with the grievances existing among the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The deputation leaves to-night for Ootacamund.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway servants has addressed the Agent of the Madras and the Southern Maharatta Railway informing him of the great hardship the dismissed men are undergoing owing to the Company not permitting them to be re-entertained and warning him of another impending strike, to avoid which the Agent is asked to meet and discuss the grievances of the men with their representatives, none of whom need be officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The trustees of the Society held a meeting yesterday at Perambore. There was a large gathering of strikers and non strikers. Mr. Wallace, travelling Secretary of Rajahmundry, and the travelling Secretary of Gooty were also present. Mr. Yardly presided. With reference to the payment of "strike money," the chairman said that owing to the pressure of heavy work and money not having yet been received, though they had telegraphic intelligence from the General Secretary to the effect that the money had been remitted, the payment had to be deferred. He said that some of the trustees of the Society were leaving to-night for Ootacamund to interview H. E. the Governor of Madras and as soon as they returned the strike money would be paid in full. He asked the men to fight for their rights and remain true to their Society and their General Secretary.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

AGENT'S TERMS ACCEPTED BY THE WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 17.

The Agent of the Burma Railways has sent a reply to the strikers' ultimatum in which he called attention to the fact that they were all young men beginning their careers and that he was disposed to deal with them leniently. They must, however, return to work by to-day. The time they have been absent is to be treated as lock. If they had any grievances, he would be prepared to go into them after they had returned to work, but he could not deal with them if they did not return to-day in which case they would be summarily dismissed from the service from the date they went out.

Later.

The result of the ultimatum of the Agent of the Burma Railways was that all Anglo-Indian and Native firemen who struck on Sunday morning have resumed work and things have assumed their normal condition.

On the other hand, a telegram from Letpadan received at 2-30 a. m., stated that the firemen there had gone out on strike. The message stated that a mixed goods train which left Rangoon for Prome on Monday at 3-30 p. m. had been detained 40 minutes there in consequence. A down-train from Prome for Rangoon was detained 15 minutes at Loapadan, but made up the time en route and arrived in Rangoon in time. The down-mail from Prome for Rangoon was detained for over two hours.

At the railway offices here nothing of the strike was known beyond the fact that the native firemen and yard staff at Loapadan had struck work on Monday night.

Mr. Phillips, Locomotive Superintendent, left to-day with firemen and cleaners, but until they arrive the dislocation of traffic will be felt to a certain extent.

There were rumours of a strike at Loungom also, but nothing definite is known up to this afternoon.

EX-FIREMAN'S TRESPASS.

J. Gee, an ex-fireman, who was arrested by the Railway Police on Sunday when he was about to get on the engine in the Rangoon Statian yard, was charged yesterday in Thugyis Court with tresspass and fined Rs. 10.

LADY WILLINGDON'S OFFER.

LION REFUSED BY EASTBOURNE COUNCIL

Lady Willingdon, wife of the new Governor of Bombay, has offered to present to the town of Eastbourne a youg lion, to be kept at Hampden Park. The Pleasure Grounds Committee of the Town Council have reluctantly decided that they cannot accept the offer.

SIR GUY WILSON'S FAREWELL.

APPRECIATION OF THE REFORMS.

ARDENT AND UNSPARING COMMENDATION.

THE PRESENT NOVEL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The Indian community of Simla, headed by Raja Sir Harman Singh, entertained Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at a farewell dinner this evening at the Grand Hotel. It was a brilliant function, the large gathering of Europeans and Indians including Sir Edward Mailagan, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir William Vincent, Sir James Dubouley, Mr. Justice Shahdin; the Hon'bles Mr. J. H. Kerr, and Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Walter Wood, Sirdar Daljit Singh, and Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan; Messrs. Moxarul Haque, S. Sinha, Krishna Sahai, Nand Kissore Lall, Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, Lala Jailal, Lala Mohan Lall, Lala Harish Chandra, Pir Baksh, Mir Mahammed Khan, Doctors Kedar Nath and Sohan Lall, M. Ganguli, Sultan Singh, Azizuddin C. M. E. Cotton, F. W. Johnston, E. M. Cook, C. C. Garbett, Colonels Kendley I.M.S., and Black, I.A. Captain Needhan, I.M.S., Mr. J. Scott, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Reverend C. F. Andrews, Mr. E. W. Baker, and Kanwar Indrajit Singh.

RAJA SIR HARNAM SINGH'S SPEECH.

After the loyal toast has been honoured Raja Sir Harnam Singh, in proposing the health of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, said:—

Gentlemen: It is my pleasant duty this evening to propose the health of our distinguished guest, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. The Indian community of Simla and I, on their behalf, as one of the oldest residents here, feel ita great privilege to do de honour to one who has spent the greater portion of his Indian career in this famous hill station. I do not propose to detain you with a long speech. That part of the programme must be reserved for our distinguished friend to whom the art of speaking, cofirmed by the experience of five Indian Budget debates, comes more naturally. I think that there are three aspects from which we ought to appreciate Sir Guy's Indian career. The first as Finance Member of the Executive Council; the second as Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council and third as a personal friend. It is needless for me to expatiate on his work as Finance Member; that can be gathered from the Budgets of recent years which will ever be asssociated with his name. Details of his work may be open to criticism (what is there in these days of newspapers and press which is not freely criticised?), but it is safe to say that the salient features of his policy, viz., his successful efforts to secure autonomy in financial matters, his close scrutiny over public expenditure, his dislike of extravagance and withal his generous support of all schemes such as education and sanitation, which tend to the permanent progress of the country, have met with general approval. As Vice-President of the Council he will long be remembered for his unfailing tact and urbanity, his progressive ideals and his profound belief in the future of the enlarged Councils. What more unique and striking tribute can there be to the success with which he held this high office than the unanimous appeal made to the Government by his non-official colleagues for an extension of the term of his office? Last but not least, I come to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's personal qualities of head and heart. Gentlemen, these are known to you all. Sir Guy has endeared himself to all who have come into contact with him by his courtesy, his broad-minded sympathy, his freedom from prejudice and, may I add, his unfailing good humour. Following a liberal policy and working for the best interests of this country, he has forged another link in the chain which unites India and England. It is men of this type whom we desire to welcome to our country; men who appreciate India's loyalty to the Crown and at the same time, recognising Great Britain's duty towards us, sympathise with our, ideals even though the path to attainment be long and weary, who believe in a progressive policy and who recognise that differences of creed and colour vanish before a common humanity. Gentlemen, it would be superfluous on my part to ask Sir Guy to remember India, for I know, his heart will be always with us and that he will continue to serve India as sincerely in the future as he has done in the past. On behalf of you all, gentlemen, I wish him farewell and God-speed. We part with him with great regret but we all trust that he may still enjoy many years of health and prosperity. (Loud cheers).

SIR GUY'S REPLY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in responding, said:—

Gentlemen: If anything could enhance the value of the honour done to me to-night it is the fact that the banquet to which you have invited me is presided over by my valued friend, Raja Sir Harnam Singh. Raja Sir Harnam Singh belongs to the ruling house of Kapurthala. He was a prominent member of the Imperial Legislative Council during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty and was one of the foremost representatives of this country at the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Edward in London. He is one of the oldest residents of Simla and is held in the highest esteem both by his own community and ours. He prefers to live in retirement but those distinguished services which have been signalised by the bestowal of the K.C.I.E. by his Sovereign, we well know would be readily renewed in time of stress or trouble for the welfare of England and of India.

In my young days it was my privilege to know John Lawrence of the Punjab, or as he was when I knew him, Lord Lawrence, ex-Viceroy of India. I remember his saying to me in his somewhat rough way, "The wise man in India never makes a speech; the man who makes a speech in India, when he need not do so, is a fool." Although at that time India was to me but a

geographical expression, and I never, in my wildest moments, then anticipated ever visiting India, much less holding office in India, Lord Lawrence's words impressed themselves upon my mind; and when I accepted my present appointment, I determined that nothing should induce me to make a speech during my tenure of office, except such speeches as I should be compelled to make in the Council. I have up to the present never spoken in this country outside the Council, and it was my hope and intention to leave India without doing so. I find myself, however, in a position to-night, which renders it incumbent upon me to break the rule, which I had laid down for myself.

I look round this banqueting-hall, and I see Indians of nearly every caste, creed, rank and profession, who have come from nearly every part of this great Continent to do honour to one who has, for the best part of five years, endeavoured to do his duty by them; and it would ill become me if I did not endeavour to convey to you all, even though it be very inadequately, my feelings of profound, heartfelt gratitude for your kindness I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that so many of you should have been put to the great personal inconvenience entailed by travelling long journeys in hot weather to enable you to come to Simla to do me honour. The kindness which you are showing me this evening, is literally overwhelming, and I do not hesitate to admit that it has affected me to a degree which renders the task of speaking to-night even more difficult than it must of necessity be. Indeed, I hardly think I could have faced the duty of endeavouring to give adequate expression to my gratitude, were it not for the fact that I fully appreciate that it is not the individual to whom you are doing honour, but rather the honest effort, which has influenced me throughout my Indian career, not only to identify myself with the aspirations of Indians, but to recognise the honest desire which influences them to combine progress and the desire to share in the Government of their own country, with the most complete and absolute devotion to our common Sovereign and loyalty to the British Empire. If I have been able, in the short time I have been with you, to impress upon you how earnestly I have hoped to succeed in making myself acquainted with the wishes and the aspirations of Indians; if I have succeeded in impressing upon you that my desire was to meet you with sympathy and understanding and in the spirit of helpfulness, it has been owing rather to the readiness of Indians to give me credit for good intentions than to any successful effort on my part to render them service. Would that all Englishmen, official, and unofficial, could be made to realise how truly Indians believe in the efficacy of good intentions, how ready they are to give credit for those intentions; how appreciative they are of symyathy; how responsive they are to affection, and how foreign it is to their nature to take undue advantage of that brotherly familiarity, which between equals cannot be open to misinterpretation. How true are the words of General Gordon, who died at Khartoum: "To govern men there is but one way, and it is eternal truth. Get into their skins. Try to realize their feelings. That is the true secret of government." It is not my wont to indulge in lengthy quotations, but I shall to-night quote extensively, indeed textually, from the utterances of that Viceroy and that statesman, who are connected with the grant to India of the first semblance of an assembly empowered to voice the public opinion in this country and capable of so doing. I shall adopt the words of others who could speak with authority, not because it is admittedly better to read a good sermon than to preach a bad one, but because it is especially incumbent on me as a Member of the Government of India to be exceptionally circumspect lest any utterance of mine admit of being interpreted or twisted into even the semblance of a pronouncement of a fresh policy; or the enunciation of new administrative or executive principles.

1908.

When I landed in India at the close of the year 1908, I was appalled by the task which lay before me. It was as complex as it was new to me. I found myself in a country with which I was to tally unacquainted. My fellow-countrymen here were as much strangers to me as were the Indians, and I was brought in to contact with a race as different from my own as it is possible for two races to be, who spring from one common—the Aryan—origin. The only thing which met me, with which I had never before been familiar, was a large deficit in the Budget. I asked myself what hope could I entertain of succeeding in such a task, a task not indeed self imposed, but undertaken with diffidence and only after having twice declined the proferred honour. I asked myself the question "Can I hope to succeed?" and I answered myself "It is my duty to try", and I was supported by the conviction that if I did my very best, I should at least be given credit for an earnest endeavour to acquit myself without discredit, and possibly with advantage to those whom I had come to serve. I have had a very hard life at home and abroad, and my five years in India have been full of heavy work, of worry, and of anxiety, but I have received and am taking away a priceless reward in the esteem and affection of all those Indians, with whom I have been brought in contact.

From the first you all gave me a fair chance; from the first you gave me encouragement and support. No one can, I think, charge me with having either flattered you or feared you. I said to myself "I shall have to hold my own, to utter unpalatable truths, to add to Indian burdens and thereby to incur the odium of both my countrymen and my Indian fellow subjects" But I also said to myself "This Indian race seems just, it appears to be sympathetic, and I believe that it will realise that I mean well by them and by India. I shall work for India according to the motto of my family, Fortiter et fideliter." I have, indeed, reaped a full measure of the harvest of reward. I have learnt to love India whole-heartedly and equally I love Indians, and I should be guilty of the basest ingratitude were it otherwise.

When I look back on the state of the country as it was when I first came to it, and look upon it now when I am about to leave it, and when I realize the changes which have operated, the progress which has been made and the unmarked influence which has been impressed upon the country by the reforms which came into being in 1909, I hardly believe that the India, which I leave is the same India which I found. I do not propose to-night—it would be quite out of place for me to do so—to deal with the financial position of five years ago, as compared with the financial position of to-day. I can only in passing express my thanks to Providence for the good monsoons and consequent bounteous harvests, which have enabled me to provide for the expenditure needed for the good government and the development of this country; and I must add that if any success has attended my efforts in dealing with the finances entrusted to my care, it is largely owing to the reasonable, the considerate, and the absolutely fair treatment which I have received at the hands of my Indian colleagues in the Legislative Council. Great indeed are the changes which have taken place in that assembly since I first sat in it. Its evolution has been as startling as its success has been undeniable. The first time that I addressed the Council we numbered, I think, 21 members, of whom only 6 were Indians; and the like number only were present, when I made my first speech in answer to the criticisms on my first Budget. I remember the day well. It was on the 29th of March, 1909, and the day was abnormally hot and close, even for that time of the year in Calcutta. Partly owing to the heat, but largely, no doubt, owing to the wearisome effect of my first attempt at oratory, one by one every single member present went to sleep; and it is the simple truth that, after a while, I actually fell asleep myself in the course of the delivery of my statement. I ask myself what would happen to my successor were he to allow himself, in the forthcoming session, to go to sleep when defending his Budget? Some of my friends, who sat in the last Council, have gone, but the incisive criticism of Mr. Gokhale, the torrential eloquence of Pundit Malaviya, the emphatic utterance of Mr. Acharia, to say nothing of the journalistic thunder of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee would soon lead to a rude awakening. When, I look back upon the character of the old Council, and consider the quality of the present Council, I am almost astonished that even the old name remains.

In wishing good-bye to the old dispensation, I used these words: "The reforms which have been decided upon and which will presumably become operative before this time next year, will unquestionably vastly increase the labour and the difficulties of the Finance Member. I do not fear the change. Undoubtedly it will lead to increased and more searching criticism, but I believe that the criticism will be the outcome not of an intention to embarrass a public servant who is honestly trying to do his duty, but rather of a desire to help him to effect improvement. I shall welcome criticism because, I believe, my critics will be actuated by the same impulse, the same desire, which will influence me—a common desire to improve the work of those who govern and the conditions of those who have to bear taxation".

1912.

In my words of welcome to the new dispensation, I said:

I may confidently say that that forecast has been fully realized. It is not the time to sum up the influence which this council has exercised on the general administration of India, or to estimate the services which it has rendered alike to the rulers and to the ruled. But I can testify unhesitatingly to the power that the Council holds for good in directing attention to the finances of the country, in scrutinizing expenditure, and in advising the Government on the employment of the public funds. I have always found the criticisms of my non-official colleagues temperate, suggestive and helpful. Unable though we may at times have been to accept their opinions at once, they have not been without their effect on our subsequent arrangements; and even where we wholly disagreed, they have shown us fresh points of view and warned us of probable dangers. It is no exaggeration to say that the free interchange of views which this Council stimulates has already become a powerful factor for good in the financial policy of India.

THE REFORMED COUNCIL.

Up to two years ago my connection with the Council was primarily financial. During the last two years, however, I have been very much more closely connected with the Council owing to the honour conferred on me by the Viceroy which has empowered me to preside at its deliberations as His Excellency's representative. When presiding over any assembly, it is easier to note its character, to gauge the value of its work, and to appreciate the tone which pervades it more fully than is possible during an active participation in the actual debating; and, I think, I can speak with some assurance, and that I may hold that my judgment of the Council is, the outcome of greater experience of it than that of any one else in this country. I have no hesitation in saying that our Legislative Council bears the most favourable comparison with the best analogous assemblies in other countries, and I am well acquainted with many, and that it is immeasurably superior to the remainder. The eloquence of some of its members is of the highest order; the single minded desire to further the interests of the country is universal, and the determination to respect the ruling of the chair so as to maintain good order in debate and uphold the honour and good name of the Council, is as conspicuous as it is successful.

"Important classes among you,"—I quote Lord Morley—"representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power; and a marked step towards the satisfaction of that claim was taken when the decision was arrived at to confer on India the reformed Council.

By inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to become fellow-workers with us in British administration, and by securing the representation of those important interests and communities which go to form the real strength of India, we have borne in mind, as Lord Morley has told us, the hopes held out to the people of India in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. And Lord Morley has added "We have felt that the political atmosphere of a bureaucracy may become close and confined and that the admittance of air is beneficial to its health and strength." I defy any one to show that the admittance of air has been otherwise than beneficial not only to the bureaucracy but also to the leaders of public opinion in this country. It was Lord Morley, who expressed the belief, that in the fellow service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country. I may echo his words and say with him that it is in that belief that I have worked hard for India and that I have worked hard to make the Legislative Council a success; and that when I see around me to-day the representatives of powerful communities and interests which are represented in that Council, and know that they are here to testify their appreciation of such poor services as I have been able to render, then indeed I feel that not in vain has the bread been cast upon the waters. I can assuredly bear witness that England is reaping, and will continue to reap, her reward for the generous impulse which has conferred on India a reformed Council and has enabled Indians to voice their opinions with freedom and with authority.

THE RESULT OF EDUCATION.

In 1909 and again in 1910 Lord Minto gave utterance to two weighty statements. "Indian affairs, he said, "and the methods of Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home that at the present moment. The reasons for their doing so are not far to seek. The growth of education, which British rule has done so much to encourage, is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims, for an equality of citizentship, with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India. We, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change, questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore, and which we must attempt to answer. Lord Minto recognised that politically India is in a transition state that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its people, which the ruling power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land, and we canot afford to dally. And to my mind, he added, nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times.

What was true then is equally true now. You cannot set back the hands of the clock, and we should combine to ensure its keeping true time. You are not justified in forcing the pace, but neither should we be right in jamming back the regulator to the extreme point of slow. Let us not forget.

"With what a leaden and
retarding weight
Does expectation load the wings
of time".

It is incessantly being impressed upon me that a prolonged residence in the country is an essential condition to any knowledge of India. Doubtless, in India, as elsewhere, intimacy with the, inhabitants, topographical knowledge and personal experience of the special conditions which prevail, present inestimable advantages, but after all human nature is human nature all the world over.

It is the wider knowledge of the world rather than the restricted knowledge of India, which I have so often found lacking in those who have to guide the destinies of this country. How completely a man, who has never set foot on Indian soil, can grasp the fundamental principles which govern some of our difficulties, is well exemplified in Lord Morley. Would 30 years' residence in India have enabled him to express with greater accuracy or more precision the movement, with which here we are so conversant, and which he himself has defined as a living movement in the mind of the people, a movement for objects which we ourselves have taught them to think desirable objects, and he went on to say in that perfect English of which he is master. Much of this movement arises from the fact that there is now a large body of educated Indians who have been fed, at our example and our instigation, upon some of the great teachers and masters of this country, Milton, Burke, Macaulay, Mill and Spencer. Surely it is a mistake in us not to realise that these masters should have mighty force and irresistable influence. Who can be surprised that educated Indians, who read those high masters, and teachers of ours are intoxicated with the ideas of freedom, nationality, self-government that breathes the breath of life in those inspiring and illuminating pages? Who of us that had the privilege in the days of our youth, at college or at home, of turning over those golden chapters, and seeing that lustrous firmament dawn over youthful imaginations, who of us can forget, shall I call it the intoxication and rapture, with which we strove to make friends with truth, knowledge, beauty, freedom? Then why should we be surprised that young Indians feel the same movement of mind, when they are made free of our own immortals.

You often hear people talk of the educated section of the people of India as a mere handful, an infinitessimal fraction. So they are in numbers; but it is fatally idle to say that this infinitessimal fraction does not count. This educated section is making and will make all the difference. That they would sharply criticise the British system of government has been long known. It was inevitable. There need be no surprise in the fact that they want a share in political influence and want a share in the emoluments of administration. But while I declare to you with all the emphasis at my command that these words once uttered, these pledges once made by responsible Englishmen, are going to be kept, I must also ask you to grant me an old man's privilege while I say something in the way both of counsel and of encouragement to you in your present difficulties and perplexities-difficulties, which I appreciate with a deep and sincere sympathy. My counsel is this. Do not condemn our English honesty and veracity if you find that we move very slowly forward towards the goal of your hopes. Do not mistake that slowness for want of faith. Do not suppose for a moment that we are going to be false to our word. It is not this which is taking place, however much at times it may wear that outward appearance. Believe me, it is simply the working out of our somewhat stolid English nature, which has made political caution a part of our very blood. We cannot change our nature any more than you can change yours. You are much quicker emotionally than we are; you are a very emotional people; you are in many respects also intellectually quicker. That is your nature and you may well be proud of it. But try to understand ours, for we also are proud of our nature. We do wish to be absolutely honourable in our conduct towards India. That is a part of our conception of an English gentleman. But you will always find us politically hesitating and almost overcautious. We test one step, time after time, before we take another; and even then we are not satisfied and fear we have been imprudent. That is our nature; it has become a kind of political creed with us, what the poet has called:—

"Freedom slowly broadening down
From precedent to precedent."

A PERSONAL CONFESSION.

Now my counsel is this: Do not be surprised at all this caution, but expect it from us and never look for anything else, or you will be disappointed. And I would add, if you will allow me as your friend and guest to-night, a word of personal explanation, a confession of my own faith about India. It is this:—If I were convinced, from my five crowded years of Indian experience, that this English political caution which is a part of our English nature were standing in the way of India's progress, then I should be a pessimist. But I am nothing of the kind. On the contrary, I believe that this very quality of English nature is promoting the progress of India and not retarding it. India, with its age long traditions and its store houses of treasures to be preserved for mankind at large, is not like a small South American Republic, where a violent revolution is a kind of hot-weather relaxation. Stability and settlement in this country mean everything. India, with all the memories of the pillage and rapine of the 18th century behind her, cannot afford to go back to a time of unsettlement and anarchy. Every year of settlement and peace is a year to the good, it makes for Indian unity, Indian solidarity and Indian prosperity; it affords a means by which India may give out her own great intellectual and spiritual treasures to the world. But let anarchy once in, let hasty steps in Government be taken, which may lead to anarchy, let the present steady but slow progress be interrupted, and then no one can tell in this vast Continent whether the spark once kindled may not light a vast and awful conflagration In India we are not dealing with an insignificant country where a false step or a nasty experiment may be easily rectified. We are dealing with one-fifth of the human race; and therefore, for the sake of the peace of mankind, for the sake of the prosperity of mankind, for the sake of the higher intellectual welfare of mankind we must move slowly; we must give no countenance to anything, which will lead to anarchy or even to revolution; we must set our hopes wholly and solely on steady and ordered progress. For this reason, therefore, I believe with all my heart that this quality of political circumspection in our rule, corresponding with our somewhat sluggish English temperament is a blessing to India at the present time and not a curse. I know how galling it must be at times to some of the finest emotional instincts in Indian nature, instincts, which I admire, but I would ask you to take long views instead of short views. By all means urge us on when we go too slow; by all means criticise us in the freest friendly spirit in council and in the public press, but never distrust us, never lose confidence, above all never despond, I do not ask you to be optimistic, but I do ask you not to be pessimistic; I do ask you to have a steady confidence in our rule based on a steady belief in our honour. We shall not in the long run disappoint you; only you must give us time: Help us to the uttermost in preserving and conserving the forces of stability and order, help us to keep firm the bases of law and authority on which in the end all constitutional government must rest; help us to make clear to young and ardent spirits which are the hope of a great people that we are moving towards a high and worthy goal, a goal which will include all that is greatest and best in India's past; help us to do this, and keep your own confidence unshaken and immoveable, and you will be the truest benefactors of your country.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

We are face to face in India with a situation, which is novel and which may be embarrassing; but I cannot account it dangerous. It will become so only if it be handled intemperately. It has come upon both rulers and ruled with startling suddenness. The former must not resent; the latter need not exult We will have to resort to the more difficult arts of persuasion and conciliation, in the place of the easier methods of autocracy; and you will have to remember that if you have qualified for government, it is to us that you owe your training. Difficulties may beset your path and ours, but I have no fear for the future. I have complete confidence in the progress of this great country; in the regeneration of the Indian people. I have confidence, absolute and illimitable, in what is even dearer to my heart, in this good will between your race and mine; in mutual respect and affection between English and Indian. It was your King-Emperor himself who brought you a message of sympathy and of hope.

The atmosphere has changed from dark and sullen to hopeful. Let East and West combine to allow naught to overcloud that promising sky.

CONCLUSION.

We are going through a period of transition, and such a time carries with it a heavy load of anxiety. The burden will lie heavily on my colleagues of the great Civil Service, to whom modern India owes its very existence. I know full well how heavy that burden can be. But to him who is called upon to share in the government of this country I say take to heart as I have done, the words of the Psalmist: "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul into vanity, nor sworn deceitfully, he shall receive the blessing from the Lord and righteousness from the God of his salvation." To my fellow Indian subjects I say, be of good cheer, the Government of India is the heritage of no bureaucracy; it is the heritage of English statesmanship and the heart of England is sound on this great question of Indian progress. Have confidence in the assurance given you by the Viceroy, whom your King-Emperor has appointed to rule this country in almost the first words he spoke, when he rose from a bed of suffering and of sorrow; no nobler words ever fell from human lips: "I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years, and I will not waver a hair's breadth from that course. My faith in India, its future, and its people remains unshaken." Answer him—"We abide in your faith; we know you will not fail us." Let both races repeat in unison the prayer of our late King-Emperor; May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time."

As for myself; it but remains for me to give expression to one all-inspiring aspiration. May India, the India that I love, become a land, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore;

"Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free.
Where the world has not been broken
up into fragments by narrow
domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth
of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms
towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has
not lost its way into the dreary
desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by
Thee into ever-widening thought and
action.
Into that heaven of freedom, my
Father, let this country awake".

POONA'S ADVANCE.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

before Your Excellency's Government a scheme which, if carried out, would it, is hoped, enable the Municipality to give suitable location to at least twelve of our primary schools.

The fame which has preceded Your Excellency assures us that the cause of local self-government will find in you a great friend, and that Your Excellency's career will be distinguished by a substantial advance in the efficiency and extent of Municipal administration in the Presidency.

In conclusion, we must sincerely express our thanks for the kindness with which Your Excellency agreed to accept our humble address, and most sincerely hope that during Your Excellency's term of administration as Governor of this Presidency, our city will be looked upon by Your Excellency as under your special care and will be enabled to record substantial progress in various directions.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency said:—

Mr. President, and members of the Poona Municipality.

I am deeply grateful to you for your most sincere, cordial, and loyal expression of welcome on the occasion of my first official visit as His Majesty's representative to this ancient and historic city. Your kind words lead me to hope that the good feeling which has been constantly shown to me and the friendly encouragement which I have already received in other parts of this Presidency may be readily extended to me here by all classes and sections of the community.

I am delighted to hear from you that you feel convinced that the plague in this city has spent its force. May I, however, in this matter urge you not to be weary in well-doing, but by employing every means which medical science and good sanitation can provide you with to endeavour to completely eradicate the ravages of this terrible disease from your midst. From your references in your address to what you have already accomplished for the advancement of your city and also to what you hope to accomplish in the future, it is clear to me that your Municipality is administered by a body of gentlemen who are determined to secure progress and efficiency in every department of your local Government. Let me assure you that it is a real satisfaction to me to feel that you appreciate the generous help and sympathy which my Government has extended to you in your work, the help and sympathy which you may rely on in the future for all sound projects which have for their objects the health and well-being of the people.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY.

You inform me that you have at this moment three new schemes under consideration. I trust that by personal investigation, I may shortly become more intimately acquainted with these important undertakings. I will merely to-day make one general observation with regard to them. Efficient education for the youth of every country is a matter of the deepest concern to all Governments, and you can be assured of our sympathetic consideration in carrying out the excellent scheme contained in your address But important as education of the brain is, I am one of those who have always felt that the education of the body is an equally urgent necessity. I am, therefore much interested to find that your proposals seek also to secure healthy homes and open spaces for your people, which will insure their children being brought up vigorous in brain and strong and self-reliant in body, fitting themselves by work and healthy exercise to become useful and honourable citizens of your town.

Let me close, Mr. President, by thanking you once most sincerely for your welcome, and let me assure you that while I can say from my heart that my life in this country hitherto has been happy indeed, it will be far happier if I can feel in the future that I may have assisted you to relieve the suffering, to encourage prosperity, and to secure the happiness and contentment in this part of our great Empire.

A NEW FIRE ALARM APPARATUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

An interesting experiment is now being made by the Calcutta Fire Brigade. Heretofore there have been no fire alarms in the city, but watchmen have been stationed night and day on the top of Lalbazar, Chitpore and Howrah fire stations to give an alarm when a fire broke out. The day watchman at Lalbazar has been abolished, but a man is still stationed there at night, while there are men on the look out on other two stations both night and day. Now, however, half a dozen street fire alarms have been fixed in the more thickly populated parts of the city, such as Bara Bazar and its neighbourhood, and here they have proved successful. The system will eventually be extended throughout the city. The alarms are the ordinary "Break the glass and turn the handle" type, and the quoted phrase is printed on the front in English, Hindustani and Bengali.

WHENCE THE IRANIANS?

I.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.)

Zoroaster legislated for a group of men who lived in Iran under the authority of a monarch, and who probably occupied but a relatively restricted space of territory. Where were the first Iranians? Whence came they? Before these two questions, history still hesitates. The Avesta gives an account of the vicissitudes which preceded the installation of the small tribe that Zoroaster organised. But the text bristles with problems. Ahura Mazd willed the Iranians to be happy. But Ahriman, the genius of evil strove against it, and the Iranians suffered thereby. The first paragraph or

FARAGARD OF THE VANDIDAD

recounts what may well be called the grand exodus of the Iranians. It gives the itinerary of the fourteen stations the emigrants did to go to the primitive territory they occupied where Zoroaster came to reveal them his law. Forced to quit the "first place like Paradise" which they inhabited, obliged by excessive cold to leave Eriene Vedjo, the Erieneans or Iranians had to halt sixteen times, to build towns, to organise themselves into a national group. Insupportable molestations obliged them to desert sixteen times, "the new spot" to seek more sanitary and more peaceful scenes. The scourges by which the spirit of evil, Petiare Ahriman, pestered the Iranians were ceaseless. Rigorous winters, noxious, swarming animals, wicked social practices, moral and physical corruptions, Ahriman buried them all to harass the little tribe beloved of Ahura Mazd. How unlike Goethe's jovial Mephisto! The enumeration of the sixteen "places," "towns" or "stations" of the

GREAT IRANIAN EXODUS,

has brought much erudition into play. To recognise the denominated towns, to assign them a place on Iranian territory, was to trace the itinerary of the exodus. The first opinion neatly formulated was that, the first place, or point of departure, Erien Vedjo, was in Armenia. This has been disputed. A passage in Bundehesh, which may well be called, the New Testament of the Mazdians—points to Iran-Vedj situate near Aderpadegan, now known as Azerbijan. Driven by cold from the vicinity of Lake Urumiah, the Iranians went round the South of the Caspian Sea, directed themselves towards the north-east, traversed Turkistan, crossed the Oxus, went up to Sogdiana, almost to the South of Samarcand, descended into Khorassan, went up to Eastern Oxus, which they did not cross this time, moved slowly on to the west by the side of Herat that they passed, got into Hindu-Kush following the valley of Kabul, entered India, passed the Indus, touched Lahore, came back to Kandahar, stopped a little near Lake Hamum, retook their exodus to the West, installed themselves in Irak-Ajami, came back to the East to within Khorassan, returned to Azerbijan to the east of the Caspian Sea, that is to say to their point of departure, and thence traversing Iran, all its breadth through, from west to east, came back to Hindustan to go back again and stop at last at Rengheiao, which Moses of Khorene—the Armenian historian—seems to indicate as being "a place in Assyria on the border of Armenia," but which the Parsi priests place in Khorassan. More recent theories name the emigrants

ARYANS, NOT IRANIANS

till they were in Erienvedjo. A primitive people Arya, who spoke the mother-tongue of the Indo-European languages, is said to have parted one day, dividing itself into three great human masses, one going to India, the other to Europe, and the third to Iran. This theory places the cradle of the Aryas near the Pamir plateau. According to it the fifteenth, and the sixteenth stations of the sacred book do not find their logical places. The diverse theories put forth agree in the principal fact of the prolonged exodus of a people. The point of departure is where they are divided. With some it is Erien-Vedjo, near the Pamir plateau, with others Azerbijan, or Armenia. Was this division due to the reform of Zoroaster ruffling the religious susceptibilities of numerous Aryan consciences? Then did he legislate before the Great Exodus? In that case the first page of the Vandidad would not be purely Zoroastrian, since it narrates a fact resulting from the imposed reform. The nomad Turcomans have a legend, that the navel of the world, the cradle of humanity, lay at the bottom of the valley of the Altai, surrounded by high, inaccessible rocks. Captive humanity was delivered thence by fire liquifying the rocks, the human race spreading itself "by four issues." Remarkable geographic considerations support this. From the massive mountains descend the four great rivers the Indus, the Helmund, the Oxus, the Jaxartes. But what is contrary to the legend is the sad, irremediable poverty of the country which the sacred books designate as a place of delights,

A PARADISE, AN EDEN.

No doubt can exist as to the northerly situation of the first place, cited in the Vandidad. In the historical documents are to be found two Irans, Bactrian Iran to the east of the Caspian, and Georgian Iran to the west. Numerous arguments have been given out in favour of the latter, the present Azerbijan as being Erien-Vedjo proper since the scourge of a rigorous winter having driven the men away is more specially applicable to it. The customary mildness of winter in Ghilan, the splendour of its vegetation, the marvels of this Eden, and at the same time the terrible devastations of glacial hurricanes which rage there at times are well known. It is certainly easier to establish a concordance between Erien-Vedjo—the place full of delights—and Azerbijan than between the first creation of Ahura Mazd and Bactriana, or the Pamir plateau. Whichever may be the point of departure of the Iranian Exodus, the itinerary of the Vandidad offers, so to say, as many difficulties as the stations. Certain of these stations very clearly designated provoke no doubt. All the theories of the exodus, even the most divergent collide fatally on some special points. For instance it is almost incontestable that, the Hapte, Heando, is the Sapt-Sindhu, the Panjab since the text of the Vandidad—as if the clear designation itself were not enough—adds, India is the largest and the most extensive of all the other places. The text rigorously translated says: "The fifteenth place, the fifteenth excellent country that I have created, I who am Ahura Mazd, counts seven Indias, from Eastern to Western India." Was this

REALLY AN EXODUS,

which the Vandidad recounts? May it not simply be read as an enumeration of towns, of Iranian places visited by diverse scourges, and which Zoroaster enumerates as examples of destruction? It is remarkable that the stations indicated are much unlike from the stand-point of their geographical importance: Soghdo, abounding in flocks and herds is evidently an extensive pasture-land; Bakhdi, pure and known for its great flag is something like a military camp; Harolo, notable because of the number of its inhabitants where Ahriman caused absolute poverty, was it seems a country thick with people; Vackareante, with its numerous villages may have been a province; Verena with its four corners enclosed, may undoubtedly have been a fortress. Does not this medley singularly obscure the idea of a regular exodus, of an itinerary? Were this idea set aside would it not simplify what is stated in the first fargard of the Vandidad? Erien-Vedjo would then equally be the general designation of the country inhabited particularly by the Mazdians to whom Zoroaster addressed himself, and who had to move on from north to south, driven by the rigours of an insupportable winter. Do not snow hurricanes yet devastate the country from the west of the Caspian? And on the other side of Iran, in the heart of Hindu-Kush, do not the inhabitants of Kabul leave every year for Jellalabad to escape the winter?

DROWNED AT SEA.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT'S TRAGIC DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

News was received in Calcutta to-day of the death under painful circumstances of Mr. McIntyre, a Calcutta gunny broker, who died at sea on Sunday, having fallen overboard from the mail steamer Arabia within a few hours to sail from Bombay. A wireless message was received yesterday stating that he fell over-board on Sunday, without giving any details, and in the absence of any information on the point it is conjectured that the deceased's death was the result of an accident in bad weather.

Mr. McIntyre was a popular cricketer and had been connected with the firm of King Brothers, gunny brokers, and was held in high esteem.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut-Colonel H. Lowther.)

Lieutenant Colonel H. Lowther, 95th. Russel's Infantry, took over command of the troops Bombay, with effect from this date, vice Brevet Colonel W. R. Marshall. The Sherwood Foresters, proceeded to Deolali.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 30.

ATHLETICS.

Interest in Athletic sports is now world-wide and the results of the championships and other big events in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australasia, Sweden, France, Germany and other European countries is always awaited with keen interest is England. In view of the projected visit of an English team to South Africa next October, the performances by the cracks at the recent S. A. championships naturally attracted much interest. Judging by the performances of Povey and Patching; (who did "even" time in the 100 and 220 yards) Applegarth will need to do something big to win the sprints for England when the international comes along. From what the writer saw of Patching's running in London and Stockholm last summer, the Transvaal man seems to shape like a world beater at the "quarter." His judgment was not as good as it might be, however, but he could get over that by paying attention to clever coaches. His style is the perfection of ease and 48 seconds for the quarter should not be beyond him. Victors half mile just inside 2mins. also ranks high and indicates that South Africa will be worthily represented in the middle as well as short distances. Then if McArthur went into training for the long distance race, the visitors would be warmly received all along the line.

AMERICAN CRACKS.

The happenings at the recent Howard-Yale meeting also claimed much notice here, sportsmen being keen to see the sort of performances the Americans are likely to put up against Oxford and Cambridge next September, assuming that the contemplated visit of the English 'Varsity men comes off. T. H. Cornell's 10 1-5 and 22 1-5 secs. in the 100 and 220 yards rather points to H. Macintosh standing a chance, as the Cantab ought to equal the times in America. Gordon Davies is also capable of showing 49 secs for the quarter,—the time registered by W. A. Barron of Haward. Coming to the half mile, A. N. Jackson might do 1 min. 54⅘ secs.—the surprising performance accomplished by G. E. Brown for Yale and Haward. Jackson also appears to hold H. J. Norris of Yale, who clocked 4 min. 26 secs. against Haward in the mile. D. N. Gaussen is also a better class than R. S. B. Boyd, winner of the 2 miles in 9 mins. 45 secs. Of the other events Ashington of Cambridge did 23 feet 5⅝ in. march, as against R. E. Matthens's 21 ft. 5⅝ in. for Yale. The performances in the ?—high jump, hurdles, shot put and hammer-throw point to American victories. Thus on current form the home athletes (Haward and Yale,) should win the hurdles, shot, hammer and high jump, as against the success of the Oxford-Cambridge men in the one mile, two miles, and long jump, leaving the 100, 440 and 880 yards very open.

FINDING TALENT.

The English Amateur Athletic Association proposes to hold 150 novice events in England and 50 each in Ireland and Scotland during 1913-14 with a view to discovering talent for the Olympic Games. We certainly require new blood, but the most essential thing to do is to coach the young athletes who do compete. With proper coaches at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, and other of the big public schools, the lads would soon learn to make the full use of their natural ability. They are taught to play cricket and football and also rowing at some of the schools but they are virtually left to follow their own ways in athletics. In consequence of this, we see terrible styles in the foot races and examples of how not to do it in the jumps etc. Until this question of coaching is properly taken up, we shall not hold our own in international fray.

A FINE SHOT PUTTER.

The writer had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with R. Sheldon of the United States during the week. He won the English shot putting championship in 1900 with an effort of 45 ft. 10½ inches, beaten D. Horgan. The Irish crack got his revenge later in the year, however, when he won the American championship with an effort of 46 ft. 1½ inches. Sheldon will reside in England for a time and he intends doing some shot putting. He had not handled the weight for five years when he went out on Wednesday, yet his best put was 43 ft. This is a real good performance and he will take a lot of beating for the championship in July. Sheldon has very kindly offered to coach any English athlete who desires to try shot putting which is good sportsmanship.

BOXING.

The faddists are sure to make capital out of the fatality in the boxing match between L. McCarty and A. Selky at Calzary. The great lesson the sad end of McCarty teaches is the necessity of a man being quite fit when he enters into any competition of a violent nature. Even then one must expect some accidents for the bursting of a blood vessel in the champion's brain must surely be termed an accident. That Selky was exonerated by the coroner's jury is only what one would expect, and on the face of that verdict, the decision of the magistrate in committing Selky for trial on a charge of manslaughter strikes sportsmen here as decidedly strange. It was a sad finish to a promising career and everyone must feel sorry for the dead man. Sympathy also goes out to Selky and Tommy Burns, the promoter. The latter is indeed unfortunate, for we hear that in addition to being committed on a like charge to that against Selky, his arena (where the contest took place) has been burnt down.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Middlesex lawn tennis championships at Chiswick this week, were particularly interesting through the presence of Canadian cracks. R. B. Powell is far from fit yet, and he soon retired against C S. Grace, each having won a set. B. P. Schwengers and G. H. Mayes were the other Canadians and the former created a very favourable impression. His fine physique reminds home players of C. P. Dixon, and when he gets really fit, he will require a lot of beating. His victory over B. Foster by 6-3 and 6-1, stamped him as a class player and his cut American service will trouble his rivals. Schwengers and Mayes came together in the second round, the former prevailing by 6-2 and 7-5. The winner seized every opportunity of taking up on attacking position at the net and his valleying was distinctly good. The form of the Canadiads points to an interesting struggle against the South Africans in the first round of the Davis Cup matches. This tie will be decided at Queen's Club, Kensington, on June 12, 13, and 14. Schwengers made more friends by the way he defeated C. S. Grace in the third round of the competition, the scores being 8-6, 3-6, and 6-0 in his favour. He was not so fortunate in the Doubles, in which he linked up with C. N. Thompson of Cambridge University. They found C. P. Dixon and A. L. Prebble rather too strong for them, the latter pair winning two straight sets at 6-0 and 7-5. Other Canadians in R. B. Powell and G. H. Mayes survived the second round by winning against A. L. Ward and F. Strickland, so that the visitors have done fairly well considering their training is not far advanced.

CRICKET.

Batsmen have had conditions to their liking this week with the usual crop of centuries. Makepeace (102) topped the score for Lancashire against Leicestershire, and the bowling was also remarkable considering the favourable pitch. Geary and Astill took 5 wickets for 33 runs and 6 for 41 on behalf of Leicestershire, and Huddleston got 7 wickets for 36 in the first innings of Leicestershire.

There were two centuries in the Warwickshire v. Hants match, F. R. Foster (111) and Mead (170) being responsible. It will be recalled that they were members of the English team which regained the "Ashes" from Australia in 1911.

A fine innings by J. W. W. Nansen of Gloucestershire had a lot to do with the victory of that county over Notts. The amateur made 139 and with Dennet taking 6 wickets for 40 runs in the first innings of the Midlanders they found their task at Gloster beyond them.

At one stage of the Kent v. Somerset match it looked as though the Westerners might win. This was when J. C. White took 7 Kent wickets for 83 runs, but the home batsmen did better in their second innings, Hardinge (105) and Seymour (118) reached three figures and others did well. Woolley made 60 runs and then took 5 Somerset wickets for 21 runs, altogether a fine feat.

More centuries were recorded, Rhodes making 102 for Yokshire v. Cambridge University, Quaife 124 for Warwick against Surrey and S.C. Smith obliging with 133 on behalf of Northants v. Kent.

The great sensation yesterday however was in the match at Eton between Lord Kingsborough's XI, and Mr. G. Akroyd's XI. The latter only made one run in the first innings, Lord Kingsborough taking 7 wickets for 1 run and Goad 3 for 0.

GOLF.

The amateur golf championship, at St. Andrews this week created great excitement, the presence of several American players giving the event added interest. One of the early incidents of note was the success of E. Blackwell over Abe Mitchell last year's runner up, by 4 and 2. Blackwell also had a stiff match with H. D. Gillies, but the latter prevailed at the 19th. Gillies went down however, when he met H. H. Hilton in the fifth round. It was a splendidly contested match, Hilton finally prevailing at the 19th hole. The American players were defeated until Heinrich Schmidt of the Massachusett Golf Association alone remained to do duty for the stars and stripes. He takes matter very seriously and is so determined to get a firm stand that he has about 50 nails in each of his brown football boots which he favours. It is said that he worked his passage across the Atlantic in a cattle boat so that his enterprise deserves reward. It was a new thing between Schmidt and Capt. H. E. Hambro in the fourth round, the American just getting home by up after leading by 4 holes at one time. The meeting of Hilton and Schmidt was the feature of the sixth round yesterday. The American was 2 up at the 5th hole but they were all square at the turn whilst Hilton got in front at the tenth. Schmidt evened things up at the next and it was then a close struggle the match being all square when Hilton drove off from the eighteenth tee. This hole was halved, but Hilton won the nineteenth. Hilton and R. Harris bet C. C. Alymer and E. P. Kyle respectively in the semi-finals so it was a case of England v. Scotland in the final to-day. Hilton quickly showed he was in form by doing the first hole in 3 and he was 4 up at the turn the scores being 37 to 41 in favour of the Englishman. Harris then improved, but at the end of the first round Hilton led by 5, the homeward scores being 44 each; Hilton taking 9 at the fourteenth hole.

IN GENERAL.

Sensational breaks marked Wednesday's play in the billiard match between Inman and Newmann. The former made breaks of 381, 304 and 312 scoring no fewer than 2,276 points during the day for an average of 151. Newman's big effort, was a break of 459 and the promise of a close finish to-morrow looks good.

An Argyle motor car covered 1,070 miles 57 yards in 14 hours at the Brooklands track this week, so beating its best record of the previous week.

The feature of the midland C. and A. C. sports at Birmingham on Saturday was the brilliant cycling of Victor Johnson who won the 500 yards and ten miles level races.

The first round tie of the Southern Water Polo Championship brought Polytechnic and the Otter S. C. into opposition, the latter gaining an unexpected win by 7 goals to 3.

Mr. G. W. Smith gave 3,000 guineas for Shanballymore two years ago after the son of Popoff and Calyce had won the Irish Derby. The colt has been an expensive purchase for the first victory he has gained for Mr. Smith was in the Great Northern Handicap at New York this week.

The Chelsea Football Club officials have secured Harold Halse of Aston Villa for next season, which ought to improve the forward line of the southerners.

THE irrigation scheme for utilising the waters of the Sardah river is still with the Government of the United Provinces. Their final proposals will be considered by the Government of India. It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces and the Punjab have agreed upon the allotment of a share of the expense if the project is adopted.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST OF DECREASE IN THUNDERSTORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 17.

The Arabian Sea current has almost ceased to give rain and there has been decrease in the activity of the Bay current. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and the West Coast and local in Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and the Punjab. The principal amounts are; Victoria Point, six inches; Mergui and Moulmein one and a half; Tavoy-Bassein and Diamond Island, two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Dhubri Chittagong and Berhampore, one; Darjeeling, three Jessore Burdwan and Jalpaiguri, one; and a half Purnea, two; Mangalore one.

Forecast:—decrease in rainfall in the north-east of India except on the coast; and increase in thunderstorms in the nothin the north-west of India.

AT SEA.

The Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer "Solisia' Captain G. Nicolich, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Trieste via Karachi experienced strong monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered 1 '91	11·33	11·24	10·34
Tuesday, 17th June 0·42	0·17	0·15	
Total.....	11·33	11·24	10·34
Same date last year,	0·58½	0·57	1·45

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 7.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Coordg. to date.	Corpdg Total.
	In. cts.	In. cts	1911 In. cts.	1912 In. cts.
Gamballa Hill.	0·24	9·90	9·60	0·95

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 17th June	Total up-to-date
In cts.	In. cts.
0 8	9 19

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall auge during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 15th June, 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In cts
Bandora	0 47	Broach	0 89
Panjo	...	Malsar	2 57
Vaturana	...	Dubhoi	0 35
Palghur	...	Baroda	1 3
Dholwad	0 14	Mahudabad...	0 19
Damwa	...	Anmedabad ...	0 16
Bulsar	0 10	Viramgam ...	...
Navsari	0 25	Patri	...
Gardoli	0 18	Savalia	...
Nandarbar	0 34	Godhra	0 23
Nurdua	1 6	Limkhera	0 67
Surat	1 41	Dohad	0 81
Kim	0 46	Amargarh ...	...
Kosamba	0 87	Ratlam	...
Rajpardi	1 80	Nagda	...

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 16th	88·8	79·0	...	...
Jask ...	102·5	86·3	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	106·3	86·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	93·9	71·6	...	3·53
Lahore ...	102·4	77·2	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	101·3	74·0	0·34	0·49
Ambala ...	99·5	72·9	...	4·00
Delhi ...	99·0	75·5	...	3·60
Agra ...	101·5	80·0	...	0·52
Mainpuri ...	102·8	79·1	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	102·4	78·9	...	0·43
Cawnpore ...	103·2	80·4	...	0·41
Allahabad ...	102·1	79·0	0·08	2·42
Jacobabad ...	113·1	88·8	...	...
Karachi ...	90·5	83·...	...	...
Ajmer ...	94·1	72·2	0·42	2·08
Jaipur ...	98·2	71·5	0·69	3·26
Kotah ...	99·1	78·6	...	0·58
Bhuj ...	94·0	80·5	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	88·8	82·2	...	1·95
Veraval ...	8·0	82·3	...	6·34
Rajkot ...	97·1	75·3	...	4·6
Bhavnagar Para.	98·0	79·8	...	4·75
Surat ...	90·3	80·0	...	10·3
Ahmedabad ...	96·6	75·7	0·14	4·23
Deesa ...	98·3	79·4	...	0·77
Neemuch ...	93·9	72·0	...	1·15
Indore ...	93·1	74·1	...	0·45
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...
Sausor ...	92·8	74·1	...	4·8
Hoshangabad ...	9·1	76·9	...	1·84
Khandwa ...	95·7	76·1	...	3·85
Akola ...	9·2	76·5	...	1·88
Amraoti ...	90·6	75·3	...	3·69
Nagpur ...	?	80·...	...	0·97
Chanda ...	99·5	81·0	...	2·82
Raipur ...	98·7	79·6	...	1·83
BOMBAY ...	89·4	80·6	0·02	6·89
Ratnagiri ...	87·6	74·9	0·60	17·80
Mormugao ...	89·0	75·2	0·82	20·26
Karwar ...	89·7	76·5	0·23	20·89
Malegaon ...	94·5	73·1	...	2·61
Ahmednagar ...	92·6	69·0	...	5·72
Poona ...	87·0	71·3	...	6·61
Sholapur ...	96·8	57·6	...	2·07
Bijapur ...	93·2	73·3	...	1·86
Belgaum ...	80·8	66·5	0·06	6·89
Aurangabad ...	92·9	70·7	...	2·03
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	93·4	79·2	0·04	1·40
Hyderabad ...	87·3	75·7	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	86·3	74·8	1·07	28·08
Calicut ...	83·8	74·6	0·39	24·09
Cochin ...	83·7	74·2	0·32	17·69
Colombo ...	86·5	79·5	...	4·90
Masulipatam ...	104·8	83·2	...	0·88
Bellary ...	98·0	75·8	...	0·81
Cuddapah ...	102·0	80·5	...	0·17
Madras ...	103·5	82·5	...	0·08
Bangalore ...	88·3	66·3	...	2·29
Coimbatore ...	92·9	70·8	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	79·8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	103·2	82·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·34" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·69" and Ajmer 0·42". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the western half of the division. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except in the north-western districts. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·60", Mormugao 0·82" and Karwar 0·23". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately cloud d. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain in east Rajputana and local rain in the south-east Punjab. Rainfall has been again nearly general but on the whole lighter on the west Coast of the Peninsula. In Gujarat rainfall has decreased, Ahmedabad being the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Rajputana, the Punjab and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 17th June 1913, was 29·891 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE MONSOON.

We are new comers to India, having been in Bombay only a few months, but the one thing we have longed for during these last hot months, has been the break of the monsoon.

"What is the breaking of the monsoon," my wife asked me.

"Oh it just-er breaks-er rains or something. Any way it's jolly fine."

"Oh I know all about it," my sister-in-law broke in. "Mr. Jones described it to me at the Yacht Club. Dark clouds gather on the horizon, lightning plays o'er the sky, suddenly the clouds advance, a sound of wind is heard, a line of foam advancing across the harbour, cool refreshing rain pours down and the monsoon has broken. Grateful flowers and shrubs lift their weary drooping heads; oh, Mr. Jones described it so poetically."

"Oh, that sounds lovely, doesn't it, Hubert?"

I was christened I may say, John, but it has been suppressed as at one time in England we had a gardener of that name.

Well, any way on the 1st of June we had a shower about 3 a.m. I had had insomnia and had just dropped off to sleep. It was very sweet of my wife to wake me and tell me the monsoon had broken.

The next night, I read in bed for some time and then pulled at the wandering lead to put the light out. It fused with a noise like a motor tyre bursting and a lump of red hot porcelain landed on my bed. I leaped up and sat heavily on the procelain just as my sister-in-law appeared in the doorway and shouted out that she had heard the monsoon break. I apologised next morning profusely for the remark I made but we are not yet on speaking terms.

A day or two later it rained and blew in earnest and really got quite cool.

I met Brown in the Club and said, "Jolly now the monsoon has broken, isn' it?".

"This isn't the monsoon", he growled, "this is an "ante monsoon shower. The monsoon won't break for a week yet. "Wait till you have been in India some time before you talk "about the monsoon."

Whilst playing billiards with Smith, I remarked I wondered how long this shower would last.

"Shower, why this is the monsoon, and a jolly good "one it promises to be—Shower indeed. We will be under water "to-morrow. Wait till you have been in India some time before" you talk about the monsoon."

And then I met Robinson and asked him who was right.

"I have been here ten years," he said, "and have never "known a monsoon break yet. It is always a case of one ante-monsoon shower after another until September. The monsoon's a "fraud."

W. G.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

THOS. COOK & SONS.

June 7—Club Match.
June 14—Cox & Co. C. C.
June 21—Bombay Gas Co. C. C.
June 28—P. & O. Co. C. C.
June 29—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. C. C.
July 5—Standard Oil Co. C. C.
July 6—B. V. Artillery C. C.
July 13—Bombay Mint C. C.
July 19—Army and Navy Stores C. C.
July 26—G. I. P. Railway Stores C. C.
July 27—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. C. C.
Aug. 2—Currency Office C. C.
Aug. 3—B. V. Artillery C. C.
Aug. 9—National Bank of India C. C.
Aug. 16—P. & O. Co. C. C.
Aug. 17—Bank of Bombay C. C.
Aug. 23—Bombay Gas Co. C. C.
Aug. 30—Arya Bandhoo C. C.
Sept. 4—G. I. P. Railway Stores C. C.
Sept. 6—National Bank C. C.
Sept. 13—Cox & Co. C. C.
Sept. 14—Bank of Bombay C. C.
Sept. 20—Army & Navy Stores C. C.
Sept. 21—H. M. Mint C. C.

MR. JOHN DONALD, C. S. I., C. I. E., Resident in Waziristan, will officiate as Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces, when Sir James Roos-Keppel proceeds on seventeen months' furlough in September. He is the first officer of the Uncovenanted Service to rise to the position of having charge of a province.

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" AND THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

Of all the difficult problems in the household none presents more difficulties than that of the bottle-fed baby.

Diluted milk and patent foods disagree so often that the doctor is at his wits end to know what to give while the mother is torn with anxiety as she sees her little one not thriving even if it is not racked with pain or wasting from diarrhœa.

All these difficulties may henceforth, be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things by those who add Albulactin to the baby's diluted milk for as the "Indian Medical Gazette" states "Albulactin comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding a thing of easy management since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profess on."

When the leading medical paper in India, recommends a preparation to the profession, no one can doubt its value. That value is furthermore, attested by all the medical journals in England as well as in Germany.

Doctors have written in the most enthusiastic manner of the results they have obtained with their little patients, as well as with their own babies who could not be breast fed.

PHYSICIANS REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

How Albulactin acts even when other foods have failed, is strikingly shown by the following letter from a physician, whose name medical etiquette does not allow to be mentioned. He writes: "The infant when born was quite puny and sickly. He was breast fed for about a fortnight; but it was decided to give him artificial feeding, as the mother's milk was scanty and there was practically no gain in weight. The child was put on pure cow's milk diluted with water, as usual. For nearly a fortnight he had this, and though there was a slight increase in weight it was not at all proportionate to his age, and he suffered from occasional attacks of colic and diarrhœa, or constipation. In this way a month passed. After Albulactin was given to him for a week, these symptoms improved—he gained in weight, became more cheerful, and seemed to take his meals with a relish. Now it is nearly three months since he was given Albulactin He is quite a healthy child, and his weight for an Indian child is remarkable—14½ lbs.,—which at birth he was only 5lbs. 3 ozs."

Such testimony might be multiplied to a great extent for the results obtained with Albulactin are always good since to quote the words of two physicians who used it in one of the largest children's hospitals in the world: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of Sanatogen whose fame is worldwide. They will send, post free an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health" by a physician to all who write for it mentioning this paper to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), Box 226 G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th June, 1913.

389. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters to-day Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.

All Ranks are invited to attend.

390. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

391. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 19th instant.

Distance 300 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

392 Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year and for matching.

393. Leave—No 2252 Corpl. G. Clark "A" Co is granted an extension of leave up to 11th July 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 19th June 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A competition will be held at the British Infantry range, Colaba, on Saturday 21st June, commencing at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

200 yds. 2nd Class. Figure Target 8 shots last seven to count.

300 yds 1st class, Figure Target, 8 shots, last seven to count.

Prizes for aggregate awarded according to number of competitors.

Usual handicap terms.

A competition will also be held on Saturday 28th instant, Range and time as above.

Team shooting competition at:—

200 yds 2nd class, Figure Target, 8 shots last seven to count.

300 yards 1st class Figure Target 8 shots last seven to count.

Prizes will be awarded to follows:—

One Spoon to best aggregate score in winning team.

One Spoon to best aggregate score in winning during competition.

N C Os are requested to arrange one or more teams from each troop.

(Sd.). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DR. FILIPPO de filipi, who is coming out to India, to explore the Eastern Karakoram, will make a short stay at Dehra Dun early in August, before proceeding to Kashmir. Major Wood, of the Survey of India, will accompany the exploring party which will eventually return to Europe *via* Kashgarh and Russian Central Asia.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

EUROPEAN RELIEF.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the Bombay European Relief Association states:—The total contributions received direct by the Relief Association were, by subscriptions, Rs. 4,815 and from Churches Rs. 672-11-0 as compared with Rs. 5,418-11-0 and Rs. 610-12-0 respectively in the previous year. Besides the above contributions special subscriptions were received for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home aggregating Rs. 799-3-2 and Rs. 882 8-0 respectively. The expenditure from the general funds was on account of office expenses and grants to the Poor Fund and the Willard Home the disbursements connected with which are shown in the respective accounts. Mention was made in the last report of the munificent gift of Sir Shapurji Broacha, which was placed in trust with the Association by Sir Henry Procter for the provision of homeward passages and the temporary maintenance of British widows and children stranded in Bombay. The donor having consented to the word "women" being substituted for "widows" in the conditions of the Trust the Committee passed a further Resolution on the subject on the 15th May 1912. Five cases were dealt with under the Trust at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,446-9-0. In two cases passages were provided for women stranded in Bombay. Contributions were made towards the cost of the passages of a children's nurse who was seriously ill and a girl sent Home by the League of Mercy. In the fifth case an allowance was given for maintenance pending departure to England. Applications are dealt with by the Poor Fund Sub-Committee.

The Committee are glad to be able to report that after protracted negotiations with intending purchasers, the old European Pensioners' and Widows' Home at Tardeo was sold to the Municipality last September. The price was Rs. 12-8-0 per square yard, and as the site covered over 10,000 square yards, the sum realised (Rs. 1,26,175) is large enough, with the amount already in the Building Fund, to build a new and comfortable Home, if the scheme approved of by the Committee for the provision of a new site is carried out. It is satisfactory to note that this other long pending question has also been settled so far as the Committee are concerned. It is proposed to locate the Home on a plot in Love Lane, Mazgaon, already leased by Government to the Association in connection with the Strangers' Home, but as it is now to be used for a purpose for which it had not originally been obtained, the sanction of Government was applied for, in September last, to its appropriation for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, and the sanction is still awaited. The scheme will effect a large saving and it is hoped, render unnecessary app als to the public for funds for the building.

The old building at Tardeo had been occupied by the Home since 1854. It had been a real home to many Pensioners and Soldiers' Widows, who liked the rooms and the symplicity and freedom of the arrangements. The health of the inmates was always good, and there were few and perhaps no deaths that were not due to old age. Many of the inmates have lived to a great age. The Committee are glad to think that for more than 50 years the Home, which has always been most economically managed, has provided rest and sheiter and much happiness to a class that has special claims upon the European community, and that the intentions of the noble-minded founders have been faithfully carried out.

When the Old Home was declared to be unsafe Government came to the Committee's help by offering the temporary use of the building formerly used as a school at Mazgaon. The Home was conducted here usefully and satisfactorily for more than two years without extra expense until, during the past year, the exigencies of railway extension required the sacrifice of the building and the removal of the Institution to another temporary home. This was found, in December, in Grants Buildings, Colaba, where the inmates are accommodated for the present at a monthly rental of Rs. 311.

In consequence of the sale of the Tardeo property the Willard Home for females, which occupied the few habitable rooms there, was moved, in September, into rooms in No. 1 Hati Bagh, Love Lane, for which a rent of Rs. 45 per mensem is paid.

The advantage of the amalgamation of the five Societies under the administration of the Relief Association is becoming more and more apparent. But for this the scheme referred to above, by which a very large saving on account of a site will be effected in the cost of the new Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home, would not have suggested itself. In many other ways much is gained by the governing body and its executive officers being in close touch with all Departments. Co-operation of these Departments with each other in the work of helping the deserving poor is ensured, and information is obtained which protects the public from imposition.

In some departments of the work more might be done with increased funds, and the Committee, in thanking the subscribers and friends of the Association, beg for a larger measure of support. They need not say that the greatest care is taken in the administration of the funds, and that careful enquiry is always made and charity is bestowed as far as possible, only when it is, deserved.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

generally manages to convince the Trustees, or at any rate the majority of them, that his line is the soundest. That he rules the roost at the Board meetings is notorious, it is also notorious that his rule is a benevolent despotism which no trustee has yet had the courage to resist or dispute. We are told to look out for squalls when the Trust begins in earnest the work of demolition essential in any scheme of improvement. The Bengalee press is already hinting darkly at some sinister policy which Mr. Bompas intends to spring on the people like a bomb. He is told to beware of the dire consequences of playing fast and loose with the great Bengalee nation; "Remember Fuller." But Mr. Bompas goes the even tenour of his way. His report is lucid and explicit, and where it is not describing the details of a scheme already complete, it descants with ineffable sympathy on the duty of the Trust to the poor people dishoused by its operations. They must be well provided for in sanitary surroundings, in houses in which they can live with comfort and without loss of prestige. To use the expressive argot of the Bowery, there are no flies on Mr. Bompas; which is well, for there is trouble brewing which will require all his nerve.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DELIGHTFUL CREATIONS AT THE THEATRE.

Among the many dresses to be seen in Oh! I say!!" the latest production at the Criterion Theatre, London, writes a correspondent, is one of soft grey silk voile worn by Mlle. Marguerite Sciaitiel. It is draped in long graceful folds, and draped at the waist with a scarf of dull red silk. The corsage is prettily arranged with a vest of lace and frills of lace finish the little decolletage. With this dress is worn a smart little hat of purple straw trimmed with two huge Paradis, one purple, the other shaded purple and brown. In the last act Mlle. Sciaitiel wears primrose coloured satin, elaborately draped and caught up beneath a long snake fashioned in blue crystals. The little train of this chiffon, in dress is lined with the same royal blue; and from one shoulder falls a long angel-sleeve in this chiffon, while the other sleeve repeats the pale yellow of the satin. A wide folded belt of the satin is at the waist, and soft draperies of tulle provide the little corsage A very handsome cloak of royal blue brocaded velvet, which finishes the costume, is made with the yoke on the shoulders, carried into the sleeves, and this is outlined with diamante crystals.

Miss de Bray's dresses include a pretty though quite simple bridal dress of white crepe de Chine and lace. This is changed later for the 'going away' dress of white mousseline embroidered with medallions in many bright coloured worsteds. It is made with a little draped tunic outlined by narrow bands of lavender velvet and fastened at the waist with a sash to match. The sleeves are embroidered throughout with a quaint little pattern which repeats the colours in the tunic and at the throat there are soft folds and frills of lace. The hat worn with the dress is of pale pink tulle; and there is also a little straight coat of white matelasse cloth, fitted with cuffs and collar of lavender velvet and fastened by large buttons.

A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

This dress, in its turn, is exchanged for a charmingly pretty negligee of pink flowered muusseline. And in the last act Miss de Bray wears an evening dress of white beaded tulle, which is prettily draped over pink mousseline. The mousseline in its turn is draped from the back to be crossed in front and then disappears beneath the beaded tunic, displaying meanwhile the underdress of white mousseline and lace.

A wonderful dress worn by Miss Miller, though too utree for wear off the stage, is very artistic in both colour and design. It is draped with clinging folds a high waistline in purple chiffon over red. But the draperies are caught up in front by a band of leopard's skin, and thus they reveal at one side narrow straight folds of vivido range and green, which fall to the ground and provide the two little trains. The corsage is arranged with simple folds of palets pink tulle; and the sleeves are no more than strings of emeralds and green crystals. In the hair, again, appear bands of these gleaming mock jewels into which is set a tall white aigre te. A clock of black broche brocaded with gold, which finishes this dress, is draped and caught up by a large emerald ornament, from which fall cards of gold.

AT THE HAYMARKET.

All the dresses worn "Within the Law" at the Haymarket are very cleverly draped, and are good examples of the new models. In the first act, naturally, there are none which are of particular importance. But in the second act Miss Edyth Goodall appears in a charmeuse in a beautiful shade of grey, draped with long folds which are crossed in front and are lost below a short tunic which falls from the waist. The latter clasps the hips closely and hangs at the back to a blunt point

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LADY CHAUFFEUR FINED.

For driving a taxicab in a ten-mile speed limit district at 21 miles an hour Alice Hilda Neville, described as a chauffeur, was fined £2, inclusive, by the Steyning (Sussex) magistrates in Mail week. The defendant, who lives at Worthing, is the owner of the cab, and is dependent upon it for a living. At the time she was caught in the police trap she was carrying five passengers.

A COSTER QUEEN.

Known as the "Queen of the Costers," Mrs. Alice Jane Hicks, of Hare-street, Woolwich, died in Mail week at the age of 90. She had 20 children, 46 grandchildren, and 26 great grand-children. Nearly every trader in the Woolwich market claimed relationship with her; in fact, the family practically controls the fruit and vegetable borough market. Costers from all parts of the country attended her funeral at Plumstead on Monday.

THE MORGAN ART TREASURES.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has announced that he has lent his father's art treasures to the Metropolitan Museum "for temporary exhibition," beginning next year. They number 4,000 items, are worth over £1,000,000, and are classed here as second only to the Louvre. Americans generally feel confident that they will one day possess the Morgan treasures as the nucleus of the most magnificent collection in the new world. Mr. Morgan's son and heir has so far said nothing definite on that point.

RETOUCHED RAPHAELS.

Some discoveries of great artistic interest have just been made by M. Emile Wauters a member of the Academy of Science, in connection with some of the works of the master Raphael. Recently M. Wauters was engaged in photographing some Raphael drawings. When he made prints from his negatives he was surprised to discover that some work had been performed on the pictures some time after they had been completed but had been effaced by time. This discovery led M. Wauters to examine the original very closely and he then saw that the artist had put in additional work in sepia. This colour resists time very badly, and in this intance had disappeared completely but there had been left behind the gummy substance forming the bad or support of the colour. After some further work M. Wauters succeeded in establishing the new design.

GEORGE BORROW CENTENARY.

Active preparations are in progress at Norwich for celebrating, on July 5, the centenary of the birth of George Borrow, and for perpetuating his memory by a permanent memorial in the city, the centre of Borrovian East Anglia. The quaint little house in which Borrow lived in Norwich, and to which he was very much attached, has been purchased by the Lord Mayor (Mr. A. M. Samuel) for presentation to the city as a parmanent Borrow Museum. Financial help is invited to defray the cost of restoring the house to its original condition, of furnishing it, replacing such of the original furniture as can be recovered, and securing books, manuscripts, letters, portraits, and other objects of Borrovian interest. The celebration on July 5 includes conducted visits to Borrow's house, the grammar school, &c., a reception by the Lord Mayor, and a public dinner.

STORIES OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

Rhodes has passed beyond the era of the Turkish regime, during which it occupied the position of a prominent naval base, at least on paper. Concerning the naval administration of Rhodes two excellent stories are told by the author of "The Fringe of the East," Mr. Lukach. "Many years ago, before her engines had been sold by her commander, the gunboat at Rhodes was performing some evolutions in the harbour, when the steering-gear devoloped a defect and the vessel made straight for the mole. The order was given to reverse engines; but the chief engineer called up laconically 'Makina qizdi,' a delightful phrase somewhat difficult to translate, which meant that the engines had got excited and angry and would not agree to stop. So she ran on to the mole, whence she was hauled off by the delighted population." Another delightful story from the same source concerns an Admiral newly appointed to the command of the Aegean Squadron, who had just installed himself on the new flagship in the Admiral's quarters, which opened on to the stern walk. "The next morning he awoke and said, 'Full speed ahead, by Allah.' So presently the propeller began to revolve, and as it had not moved since the ship was sold to the Turks, at more than cost price, by a Power which had no use for her, it made a fearful din. 'Allah,' cried the Admiral 'what in the name of the Prophet is this uproar?' 'The propeller, Excellency.' 'Stop it, then.' 'But the ship will stop, Excellency.' 'Then take the—thing off, bellowed the Admiral, 'and put it on the other end.'"

INDIGESTION AND CRIME.

In a lecture on the subject of "Diet and Dyspepsia," delivered in Mail week, Dr. Josiah Oldfield amazed his hearers with the statement that, in his opinion, many a man had been hanged as a result of the judge having a fit of indigestion. Indigestion, the doctor added, was the cause of half the world's miseries. Crime was said to be caused by intemperance, but in his opinion intemperance was secondary to indigestion. "It is said" added Dr. Oldfield, "that marriages are made in heaven. That may be true, but certainly many marriages are marred at the breakfast table, and anyone who gets up in the morning with a furred tongue and a bad temper should be at once put in seclusion and treated as a patient. He should not be allowed to spoil life's harmonies by his intrusion of dispeptic cantankerousness."

Seen after the lecture by a Press representative, Dr. Oldfield criticised the assertion of Professor Gautier, of the Sorbonne, that vegetarianism was unsuited to the requirements or the activities of European peoples, and that it reduces energy, weakens the will power, and renders the brain less alert. "My experience of life," said Dr. Oldfield, "is that a right and natural diet tends to improve will power and quickness of decision. As in the case of Edison—to mention but one example—it has been proved that the finest workers of the world, the brightest and sharpest intellects, are those who stand by a fruitarian diet. "M. Gautier states that he considers wine a suitable beverage. I agree with him, and regard wine as an exceedingly valuable drink if the general rule is obtained that it should be sipped, and not gulped. If a man must gulp it down he had far better drink turpentine!"

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE SERIOUS READING PUBLIC.

Messrs. Collins are publishing under the title of "The Nation's Library," the first instalment of a series of volumes which, in respect of their being specially written on definite subjects of contemporary interest and issued at a cheap price may be roughly classified with the "Cambridge Manuals," the "Home University Library," and the People's Books. The new series is perhaps narrower in its scope than its predecessors. It does not minister to general culture, and seems to admit of no literature history or art but is strictly practical and utilitarian and deals with matters of current discussion. Mr Snowden for example handles "Socialism and Syndicalism," Mr. W. V. Osborne of the famous "judgment," "Sane Trade Unionism," Mr. Thiselton Mark "Modern Views of Education" and Mr. Edgar Shuster Eugenics. The conception of the undertaking may be looked upon as a tribute to the seriousness of the interest of the British public in the practical problems of the time. That that seriousness is a fact there can be no doubt and it is to be taken into consideration when our clerical friends inveigh against the age as wholly given over to frivolity and capable of interesting itself only in football matches and picture-houses.

SHELLEY.

All the literary monographs in the "People's Books" make good reading, and the excellence of such a book as professor Herford's "Shakspere," for fresh and condensed thinking, would carry off a whole series. Few whole-hearted Shelleyans, however, will be satisfied with the latest addition, Mr. Sydney Waterlow's "Shelley," and will wish that, in criticising the longer poems on the score of structure, he had emphasised rather more the fact that Shelley was one of those poets who can hardly put pen to paper without writing poetry. It is a vigorous and penetrating book, however, and will give pleasure to all who, having opinions already formed on the subject, like to lay them alongside of other people's. The remark that the "Witch of Atlas" is written in "rime royal" is a slip of the pen; the ottava rima was probably suggested by "Don Juan"; but there are three other minor points on which one may touch. For one thing, Mr. Waterlow repeats Shelley's own claim that he is not a didactic poet, and knows well what he meant by the disclaimer. It is well to say right out, however, that there is a sense in which he is a didactic poet and a sense in which he is not. His longer poems are didactic in the sense in which, say, a "tract" novel is. They commend the author's ideas by exhibiting them in action under the conditions of poetry and unfolding their inherent beauty. They are not didactic in the sense that they systematise and reason out his ideas, the sense in which, for example, the discourse on education at the end of Wordsworth's "Excursion" is didactic. Again, it is noted as suggestive of freakishness on the part of Shelley that, as he had taken Harriet's sister with him on his first honeymoon, so he took Mary's on his second. It is not freakishness at all. In the eighteenth century in was not considered "bon ton" for a young couple to go on a honeymoon without a chaperone, and in nine cases out of ten a younger sister would be eager for the jaunt. The practice must have survived into last century, for, in "Mansfield Park," when Maria Bertram marries Mr. Rushworth and goes immediately after the wedding to Brighton, Julia, the younger sister, goes with them. Finally, it is perhaps due to a lack of appreciation of the playful side of the poet's genius, a lack that seems also to come out in the handling of the "Witch of Atlas," that Mr. Waterlow classifies the charming "Love's Philosophy" along with other lyrics of Shelley's as showing that his sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought. It is one of the sad poems; it "exhales pure melancholy." Does it? The reader, we are told, "knows she will not kiss him." Luck-amussy! won't she! The truth is the reader is not supposed to concern himself one way or the other with the issue of the appeal; he is only supposed to fall under the grace and charm of the beautiful, ingenious sophistry of the appeal itself.

A BIOGRAPHY OF LORD LYTTON.

Bulwer Lytton is one of the Victorian novelists, eminent in their own day, whose work has fallen tolerably flat upon the present generation. Readers who have returned to "The Caxtons" and found the story thin have resolved to leave unopened such books as "A Strange Story," "The Haunted House," and "Night and Morning," lest they should fail to repeat the thrills of their boyhood and experience the same disillusion in an acuter form. The announcement, however, that a biography of the novelist, written by his grandson is now completed and may be expected in the autumn is a reminder that this the third and only successful attempt of a Lytton to accomplish that task. Bulwer Lytton himself tries his hand at an autobiography. It has, of course, its apostrophes, its mock heroics, and its Latin tags, but when it comes to the description of the "adventure" in the lonely cottage among the mountains near Keswick we find ourselves in the company of a man who can tell well a good story. It must remain a quarry for all subsequent writers on Lytton, but it stops short at the writer's twenty-second year. It was his wish that if his biography should be written at all it should be by his son, and the first Earl Lytton; known so widely by his pen name "Owen Meredith" left two writings of a biographic l sort. To the two volumes of his father's speeches he prefixed a memoir setting forth the development of the novelist's political opinions, and in 1883 came the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains." This also is a broken column. Two portly volumes carry the story only to the year 1832, when Lytton was twenty-nine and as he lived to be seventy, two further volumes on the same scale would not have completed the work. A good "Life" was published in 1873 by Mr. Thomson Cooper, but much matter has accumulated since then, and the present Earl Lytton has the advantage of commanding the family archives.

RECORD RUSH TO CANADA.

The emigration flow from Britain to Canada shows no signs of abatement. During the week ending May 17 seven thousand prospective settlers arrived in Winnipeg from British ports, and, although the number of emigrants in 1912 proved the largest ever recorded, the figures this year promise to be higher. Mr. Obed Smith, the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in the London Canadian Office, told Press representative that the emigration movement for the first four months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, showed a surplus of over 7,000. "Emigrants from the British Isles are always welcome in the Dominion. The quality of the people seeking a new opening in Canada is far superior to that of some years ago."

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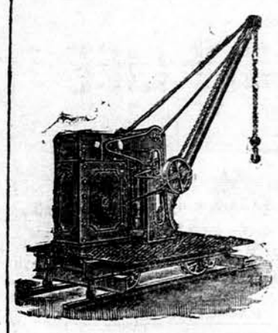

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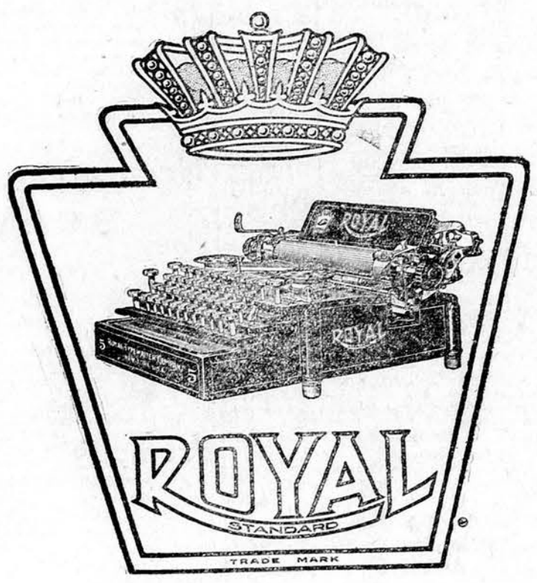

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